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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Danger of U.S. SDI Plans 'Particularly Obvious' [Kornilov] AA 1
Western Press Cited AA 2
Chernyshev on Imminent U.S. SALT II 'Violation' AA 3
Zholkver Comments AA 4
U.S.'Non-Constructive Stand' Same as in 1960 [L. Ponomarev] AA 5
Bogachev Lambasts U.S. Attitude to ABM Treaty AA 6
Interparliamentary Symposium on Disarmament Ends AA 7
MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN Cited on Stockholm Forum AA 8
Pentagon Awards $32 Million in SDI Contracts AA 8

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Kulikov KOMMUNIST Article on Warsaw Pact Cited BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Charikov, Grigoryev, Tsoppi] CC 1
Husak Visit, Bloc Relations CC 1
Craxi, Brandt Visits CC 1
Second Round of Geneva Talks CC 2
USSR-U.S. Arms Agreements CC 3
Human Rights CC 4
FRG Revanchism CC 5
U.S. Latin America Policy CC 7
Antonov Trial CC 7
'International Situation: Questions & Answers' [Kasparov, Shirokov] CC 8
Situation in Afghanistan CC 8
U.S. 'Star Wars' Plans CC 9
Western Europe's Reaction CC 10
Commentator Urges Revival of Detente Process [Krasikov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 31 May] CC 11
Troyanovskiy Speaks on Lebanon at Security Council CC 13
UN Industrial Development Seminar Ends in Moscow CC 14

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS: Walters' UN Style To Mirror Kirkpatrick's A 1
[Kikilo]
U.S., Jordan Differ on Mideast Crisis Settlement A 1
[Vasilyev]
U.S. Wants Regional 'Bridgehead' A 2
[Zlatorunskiy]
U.S. Plans To Use Japanese 'Discoveries' A 3
TASS: All U.S. Subs to Canada Carry Nuclear Arms A 3
Dobrynin Presents Jubilee Medal to Gus Hall A 3
[PRAVDA 25 May]

CHINA

PRC Education Reform Conference, Decision Noted B 1
[IZVESTIYA 30 May]

NORTHEAST ASIA

KCNA Reports U.S. Violations of DPRK Airspace C 1
Batmonh Receives Chief Editor of KOMMUNIST C 1
[PRAVDA 30 May]
USSR Far East Delegates Leave for Sapporo Meeting C 1
Japan-USSR Parliamentary Association Meets C 2

SOUTH ASIA

'Eyewitness Account' of Soviet POW's in Pakistan D 1
Afghan Refugees Demonstrate in Pakistani Camps D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 May]
Demichev Receives Afghan Culture Chief D 2
[IZVESTIYA 30 May]
Pakistan Interfering in Indian Affairs D 2
[Dmitryev]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

NEW TIMES Interviews Cambodia's Heng Samrin E 1
SRV's Nguyen Huu Tho Receives Lenin Prize E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Czechoslovakia's Husak Continues USSR Visit F 1
PRAVDA Carries Biography [31 May] F 1
Tikhonov, Husak Speak at Exhibit F 2
Gorbachev, Husak Hold Talks F 4
[IZVESTIYA 1 Jun]
Cooperation Program Signed F 5

Husak Decorates Tikhonov F 6
Leaders Attend Dinner F 6
Gorbachev Addresses Dinner F 6
Husak Speaks at Dinner F 9
Farewell Ceremony F 10
Husak Sends Telegram F 11
Naval Detachment Concludes Visit to Poland F 11
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 May]
Soviet-Polish Trade Union Seminar Held in Moscow F 12
[TRUD 28 May]
Martynov Receives Hungarian Price Office Chief F 12
[PRAVDA 29 May]
Hungarian Propaganda Official Visits Azerbaijan F 12
Shcherbitskiy Receives Bulgarian Ambassador F 13

WESTERN EUROPE

Burlatskiy Comments on Brandt, Craxi Visits G 1
PRAVDA Reports on Italian Premier's Visit [31 May] G 2
Speech at Kremlin Dinner G 2
Press Conference G 4
Further on Departure G 5
PRAVDA Reports Willy Brandt Press Conference [31 May] G 5
Antonov Meets With SPD's Koschnick 28 May G 7
[PRAVDA 30 May]
TASS Reports Papandreou Victory in Greek Elections G 7
TASS Notes Conclusion of NATO Naval Exercises G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Arguments to International Mideast Conference Hit H 1
[Timoshkin]
Beirut Media 'Obstinately Optimistic' About Peace H 1
[IZVESTIYA 31 May]
Crocker's Sudan Trip Indicates U.S. Displeasure H 2
[Zlatorunskiy]
Gulf War Used To Increase U.S. Military Presence H 2
[Sheftunov]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Further on S. Africa's Incursion Into Angola J 1
TV Reports Raid J 1
[Kalyagin]
West's Backing Charged J 2
[PRAVDA 31 May]
CPSU Delegation Completes Visit to Ghana J 3
[PRAVDA 30 May]
Party Delegation Holds Talks in Madagascar J 3
Briefs: Protocol With Angola J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Duarte Intends To 'Deadlock' Talks With Rebels [Pshenichnikov] K 1
Ortega Accuses U.S. of 'State Terrorism' K 1
Nicaraguan Red Cross Chief Praises Soviet Aid [PRAVDA 25 May] K 2
Perez de Cuellar, Castro Hold Talks in Cuba K 2
U.S. Isolated in OAS Over Falklands Stance [Surguchev] K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

USSR Supreme Soviet To Convene 2 July R 1
Comparison of Politburo on Brandt, Craxi Visits R 1
Lines at Liquor Stores as New Laws Introduced [AFP] R 1
Moscow Reports on Situation R 1
Justice Minister on Alcoholism R 2
PRAVDA Editorial Calls for 'Leninist Work Style' [30 May] R 4
Ligachev's Activities During Armenia Visit Cited R 5
Presents Award to Yerevan R 6
Rusakov Presents Award to Yoshkar-Ola, Mari ASSR [PRAVDA 26 May] R 10
Moldavian CP Plenum Discusses Task Fulfillment R 12

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Expedition Returns to Leningrad From Arctic U 1
Work on Phobos Research Project Under Way U 1
Briefs: Solar Energy Power Station U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Tolubko Addresses Rocket Forces Party Aktiv [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 May] V 1
Military Education Chief Dies Suddenly [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 May] V 1

DANGER OF U.S. SDI PLANS 'PARTICULARLY OBVIOUS'

LD311637 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 31 May 85

["Voices of Reason and Designs of Foes of Detente" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Here we have two reports, which came almost at the same time by teleprinters. The first one, saying that adviser of the President and secretary of state Paul Nitze reaffirmed the intention of the Washington administration to work for implementation of plans of preparations for "star wars". The second: Several hundred prominent American scientists, among them 50 Nobel Prize laureates, have firmly denounced Washington's plans linked with creation of a new class of weapons -- attack space armaments, stressing that outer space should serv the cause of peace, but not war.

The two reports reveal two different, moreover, quite opposite stands. On the one hand-- the aggressive militaristic line aimed at undermining the Soviet-American ABM Treaty dated 1972, at creating armaments prohibited by the treaty, the course of speeded up material preparations for war, of spurring mankind to senseless spending of tremendous material and intellectual resources. That course, that line so much clearly seen in Washington's outright sabotage of the discussion and solution of the question of preventing the arms race in outer space, might only wreck the foundation which the process of limitation of the arms race is based on, intensify the danger of a nuclear war the conflagration of which, it is absolutely obvious, would not bypass the United States, either.

On the other hand -- the stand of those who, irrespective of their political views, become increasingly aware that in our nuclear-space age for mankind there is no other reasonable alternative but the curbing of the reckless race of contemporary and supercontemporary armaments, which sweeps the world, prevention of the arms race in outer space and its termination on earth. The statement by competent American scientists provides yet new evidence showing that despite attempts of U.S. militaristic circles to conceal, to camouflage the aggressive essence of the plans of preparations for star wars, the danger of these plans to peace, to mankind has now become particularly obvious. Not only scientists but also millions of people are clearly aware that renunciation of creation, tests and deployment of attack space armaments would open the way to radical reductions of nuclear armaments, and in the final account, to realisation of the great goal -- liquidation of nuclear weapons fully and everywhere.

The attention of the international public is again riveted these days to Geneva where the second round has begun at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments. The USSR's stand at the forum has been and remains unchanged: Our country has been doing and will continue doing the utmost to see to it that the accord on the subject and aims of the negotiation be translated into concrete agreements leading to the lessening of the danger of a nuclear war, to a sharp reduction in the level of nuclear confrontation between the USSR and USA, to consolidation of stability and international security. Will the American side introduce the necessary correctives into its stand, will it answer with reciprocity, will it heed the demands of the world, including the American public? Or will it, contrary to reason, continue the former militaristic course which will inevitably lead to lower security of both the United States and its allies?

Western Press Cited

LD021559 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 2 TASS -- The Reagan administration continues the campaign of exerting pressure on its West European allies in order to tie them to the programme of creating first-strike space weaponry.

As is reported by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, U.S. Vice President George Bush is to undertake a West European tour this month, which will take him to Britain, France, the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands. During his tour he will be pushing through the "star wars" plans. The newspaper writes that Bush will be trying to allay apprehensions of American allies over that programme. Recently U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger visited Western Europe with the same aim and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is to go there is a few days' time.

It is noteworthy that the vice president's visit will follow the traditions of behind-the-scenes diplomacy: All meetings he is to have will be held, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, behind closed doors. According to news analysts, this will be done not to draw attention to the differences around the "star wars" programme.

The White House, at the same time, is toughening control over all statements by representatives of the administration about plans of militarisation of outer space so as to lend them a more "attractive" look. As is noted by the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES, President Reagan intends to sign this week a directive in the sphere of national security. In accordance with that directive American officials will have to coordinate beforehand all their "important" statements on the "star wars" programme.

That directive, the newspaper stresses, envisages preliminary approval by the White House of all important speeches, articles, interviews and statements about that programme. The decision to issue that order, according to THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, was prompted by the need to hold a single stand towards foreign governments which will possibly desire to participate in that programme. One more aim of the directive, the newspaper points out, is to make the programme more consistent and well-balanced, and thus lessen the possibility of criticism.

Bonn June 2 TASS -- The participants in a meeting of the federal committee of the Free Democratic Party, the main steering body of the party in-between congresses, which was held in Neisse, criticised American plans of militarisation of outer space. They unanimously passed a resolution stressing the need of preventing the arms race from spreading into outer speace and the need of its termination of earth.

Elucidating the stand of the Free Democrats, who form jointly with the conservative CDU/CSU block the governmental coalition in Bonn, as regards the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative", the chairman of the Free Democratic Party M. Bangeman emphasised that the party should not take hasty steps in its support. The final decision will be taken after a detailed study of possible consequences of the American project.

Prominent politician of the FRG, deputy chairman of the Bundestag faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Horst Ehmke, has pointed to the danger of Washington's plans of militarisation of outer space. The development and placement in outer space of systems within the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative", he said in an interview to the newspaper ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, will be a new twist in the arms race spiral.

That militaristic programme, he said, envisages the putting of most of the research work onto military lines and restricts its peaceful uses. The participation in that programme of European countries would turn them into vassals of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Therefore, Europe should not cooperate with Washington in carrying through that notorious initiative.

11 former NATO generals, among them Gert Bastian (FRG), J. Christie (Norway), N. Pasti (Italy), K. Gomes (Portugal) and others have denounced Washington's aggressive plans of preparations for "star wars".

In a brief statement for the press, writes the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, they firmly demanded that an arms race in outer space be prevented. Space weapons combined with offensive MX and Pershing-2 missiles make it possible to hit the first nuclear strike, it is said in the statement. They are being created not only for conducting "star wars" but also for use in a nuclear war on earth.

CHERNYSHEV ON IMMINENT U.S. SALT II 'VIOLATION'

LD311918 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 31 May 85

["Encroachments Upon the Salt-2 Treaty" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Washington, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, is now in the midst of a fierce fight between the supporters and opponents of the observance by the United States of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT-2 treaty). The U.S. Government is known to have officially stated an intention not to take actions which would undermine the treaty provisions, although the treaty has not been ratified through the fault of the United States. In conjunction with the ABM Treaty and the interim agreement on certain measures in the field of limiting strategic offensive arms, the SALT-2 treaty regulates the Soviet-American relations in the field of strategic arms. In the treaty, the sides admitted the existence of a strategic balance and determined measures contributing to maintaining the balance subsequently as well.

But this is precisely what is not to the liking of certain Washington circles which have conceived an intention to change the correlation of forces in their favour and to try to achieve military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. Previously, too, the USA tried to find loopholes in the treaty and, if it did not find them, resorted to a direct violation of the treaty. At present the supporters of counting on a first nuclear strike which requires nuclear superiority are insisting on a direct renunciation of the observance of the SALT-2 treaty.

The result of the accelerated implementation by the United States of its military programs is that quite little time remains before a pointed violation of the treaty -- in September this year the Pentagon is planning to start the running trials of a Trident-system nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarine, the Alaska. After the submarine is commissioned, the USA will exceed the limit, set by the SALT-2 treaty, by 14 missiles. The Pentagon is making efforts, availing itself of the opporutnity, to fully renounce the implementation of the treaty.

Thus, Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defence, for example, has called for discarding the treaty as unnecessary to America. This important document greatly "hinders" the realisation of militarist plans.

The newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES writes with reference to the CIA's secret report that, in the event of the realization of a program which runs counter to the SALT-2 and which envisages the deployment of MX ICBM's and Midgetman missiles, the aggregate number of the U.S. missile warheads would become 8,500 units. And how can one without those thousands of warheads dream of drawing closer and to realizing the long-standing and elusive dream of world domination?

In Washington, it seems, there are also the "moderates" who are in favour of observing the treaty but on modified terms. What kind of "modification" is meant? It turns out that it should allow the United States to avoid dismantling nuclear forces as is required by the treaty-set limits. It means, according to their suggestions, that the treaty would be seemingly observed while an unlimited build-up of strategic offensive forces would go on and the implementation of Washington's all dangerous plans would be continued. So, the "moderates", too, did not go far from those who demand that the implementation of the treaty be renounced altogether.

However, in the United States there are also politicians who are aware of the useful and important-to-the-USA role of the SALT-2 treaty. The NEW YORK TIMES newspaper writes that if all restrictions of the treaty cease to operate, the Soviet Union will be in a better position than the USA for the expansion of its forces. The Soviet Union does not need to build up its nuclear forces. On the contrary, it consistently and persistently comes out in favour of deep reductions in the nuclear arsenals of the two sides on a reciprocal basis. The truth is that a mutual accord is a street with one-way traffic. The implementation of the SALT-2 treaty, the well-considered elaboration of which took seven years, is of benefit to both sides and to the whole world as well.

And how are those who demand that the implementation of the SALT-2 treaty be abandoned going to combine this step with the so frequently declared adherence to nuclear arms cuts? It is perfectly clear that once the limits set by the SALT-2 treaty are broken, the arms race spiral will soar, aggravating the danger to mankind still more. If one compares such U.S. endeavours to build up offensive nuclear arms and at the same time to create space strike weapons, Washington's aim should be clear to the whole world: To try to get advantage on earth and in outer space and to dictate its will to the world.

It is not without reason that the U.S. newspaper PHILADEPHIA INQUIRER writes that if one renounces the SALT-2 treaty, one will jeopardize the delicate arms control talks which are now under way in Geneva. If one gives up the SALT-2 treaty, the newspaper writes, the USA's allies and the whole world will again ask the question: Which of the superpowers, actually, poses danger?

Zholkver Comments

LD011828 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 1 Jun 85

[From the "International Review" presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] In discussing space problems, one cannot but recall that the Soviet-American agreement on cooperation in space research for peaceful purposes was signed 13 years ago, at the end of May 1972.

The responsibility for the present exacerbation of Soviet-American relations is borne by the U.S. ruling circles who are openly laying claim to some kind of rights to interfere anywhere and everywhere -- from Nicaragua to Afghanistan. They ignore and frequently simply flout the interests of other countries and the traditions of international contacts and existing treaties and agreements.

In recent days, there have been particularly widespread discussions in Washington of attitudes to the Soviet-American treaty on strategic arms limitation, the so-called SALT II treaty. Let me remind you that this treaty was signed in June 1979, but failed to be ratified by Washington. Nevertheless, the Washington administration has declared that it intends to adhere to the provisions of the treaty. What do we see in reality, however? Last week, a new submarine fitted with 24 Trident strategic missiles was launched at a U.S. shipyard, and another five such submarines are being built. This signifies that the U.S. side is manifestly exceeding the limits agreed on in the SALT II treaty.

U.S. 'NON-CONSTRUCTIVE STAND' SAME AS IN 1960

LD311647 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

It will be 25 years on June 2 since the time when the Soviet Union put forward the proposal of global significance -- that a treaty on universal and complete disarmament be concluded. In the main provisions of the draft treaty it was emphasised that peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems was the real factor, but it cannot be sufficiently strong and peace cannot be considered reliably ensured until the arms race is under way. [sentence as received]

The period of 25 years that passed since that time reaffirmed the correctness of the Soviet Union's historical prognosis. Among the measures to curb the arms race the draft treaty proposed, specifically, prohibition and destruction of all stocks and termination of the production of all types of armaments, including atomic, hydrogen, chemical, biological and other types of weapons of mass destruction. The draft treaty also provided for liquidation of all sorts of military bases, withdrawal and disbandment of all foreign troops staying on the territory of any state. It was proposed to carry out the practical solution of the task of universal and complete disarmament stage by stage and under strict international control with the dispatch of inspection groups.

The United States and its NATO allies took a negative stand towards the Soviet initiative and it had far-reaching negative consequences. And the evidence of that is the present-day precarious situation in the world. The U.S. Administration also holds now the same non-constructive stand, above all on questions of termination of the nuclear arms race and prevention of militarisation of outer space. It would seem that in conditions when the approximate equilibrium of forces has been in existence between the United Staes and the Soviet Union for many years, it is necessary to advance, as is proposed by the Soviet Union, along the lines of lessening the military potentials of the sides, but not building them up. But in Washington they set the aim to break the existing equilibrium. It is exactly therefore that the United States is carrying out the programme of creating attack space forces which might cross out at all the very prospect of termination of the arms race.

The Soviet Union, just as other socialist countries, advocates immediate practical actions to curb the arms race on earth and to prevent militarisation of outer space. To facilitate transition to reductions of armaments, the Soviet Government put forward a number of initiatives, which, provided Washington's political will, could be carried through without delay. Thus, the Soviet Union proposed to freeze for the time of Soviet-American negotiations creation of attack space armaments, strategic offensive armaments, medium-range nuclear systems. To reaffirm its readiness to resolve disarmament problems in a businesslike way, and to make a good beginning, the USSR unilaterally terminated till November this year deployment of its medium-range systems in Europe. This is only the first step so that then to come over to the reduction of armaments. [sentence as received]

But the United States goes away from concrete solutions of questions of curbing the arms race. Seemingly, Washington rather needs only the semblance of negotiations with the Soviet Union, but not attainment of accords on the basis of equality and undiminished security of the parties.

BOGACHEV LAMBASTS U.S. ATTITUDE TO ABM TREATY

LD312233 Moscow TASS In English 2212 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defence, once frankly explained that the Reagan administration intended to adhere to the international arms limitation treaties only as long as the realisation of the Pentagon's military programmes did not enter into conflict with the provisions. In other words, Washington holds that any treaty limitations on the deployment of arms and on their testing are intended for other countries and have no practical or legal significance to the United States.

Washington's logic is that if a treaty to some extent hinders the United States in building up its military arsenals, the USA should renounce such a treaty. It was precisely this principle which the United States was guided by when derailing the almost completely coordinated treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapons' testing and when refusing to ratify the "threshold" agreement and the treaty on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, and when declaring the treaty on the limitations of strategic arms to be a "pseudoagreement on arms control."

It is precisely such approach by the present U.S. Administration to international agreements that has earned it the odious reputation of an unreliable partner at the talks on disarmament.

The same views on the U.S. obligation under the treaties, which Ikle sets forth with truly soldierly straightforwardness, Paul Nitze, the U.S. Administration's special consultant, who has become a practised hand in casuistic rhetoric, is trying to present more diplomatically, with pretensions to impartiality and even refinement.

Speaking in the School of Advanced International Studies under Hopkins University, Nitze has referred to the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems as a useful and fair document. He stated that the United States ostensibly intends to fully observe the treaty. According to him, the point is that the USA and the Russians "should move forward jointly in an agreed manner" and get adapted to new circumstances.

As is clear from the speech by Reagan's consultant, by "new circumstances" he means the present U.S. Administration's plans to implement a programme for the creation of space strike arms, and by saying "moving forward" Nitze evidently would like to describe an unlimited militarisation of outer space.

What provisions of this really useful and fair document on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems does Nitze think possible to keep without entering into conflict with Reagan's "star wars" plan?

The 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Ballistic Missile Systems and the 1974 protocol to it allow each of the sides to deploy not more than a hundred anti-missile launchers in only one area with a radius of 150 km. Reagan's "star wars" programme envisages the deployment of hundreds and possibliy thousands of anti-missile systems over the entire territory of the United States as well as over Europe and other continents.

The parties to the 1972 treaty undertook not to create, test or deploy space-based anti-ballistic missile systems or components. Under Reagan's "star wars" plan, the most important elements of a large-scale anti-missile defence system should be space-based. It has already been announced in Washington that the Pentagon will carry out a series of anti-missile test firings against space targets in accordance with the "research" schedule.

Under the treaty, the USSR and the USA undertake not to turn over ABM systems or their components to other states and not to deploy them outside their national territories. Washington already now has invited its allies to participate in the development of an anti-missile defence system and promised to hand over to them not only technical information, but also individual anti-missile defence components in exchange for the right to use their territories for the realisation of U.S. nuclear space plans.

All the provisions of Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" glaringly contradict the now effective Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. Reagan's "star wars" programme and the 1972 treaty are absolutely incompatible and mutually exclusive things.

The talk in Washington about readiness of the USA to observe the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems while preparing for the deployment of a large-scale anti-missile defence system is aimed at unscrupulously deceiving the world public which categorically rejects the "star wars" plans and demands that the USA take resolute measures to prevent an arms race in space and to end it on earth.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY SYMPOSIUM ON DISARMAMENT ENDS

LD010917 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City June 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valeriy Fesenko reports:

An interparliamentary symposium on conventional disarmament has ended here. That forum, convened on the initiative of the Interparliamentary Union and the United Nations, was attended by delegates from more than 60 countries and from a number of international organizations.

The symposium became the scene of extensive and open exchanges of opinion between parliamentarians and experts worried by the threat posed to world peace by the arms buildup and by the development of ever deadlier and more powerful types of armaments. Discussions showed that the parliaments of many countries considered limitations of conventional armaments to be a vital problem of disarmament along with ending the nuclear arms race and preventing its spread into space.

Speakers highly appreciated the numerous proposals aimed at limiting the conventional arms race that had been made during the past few years by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The symposium demonstrated that the address of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "To the Peoples, Parliaments and Governments of All Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War had evoked extensive responses from all over the world. The USSR, parliamentarians stressed, approaches seriously and responsibly all the talks on curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament and displays its goodwill and desire to cooperate constructively and to seek mutually acceptable solutions through dialogue.

MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN CITED ON STOCKHOLM FORUM

LD011259 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has begun another session in Stockholm. The success of this important international forum would undoubtedly make a substantial contribution to fulfilling the pressing task of improving the political climate in Europe and the world as a whole, N. Yuryev said in the June issue of the MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) journal. The need for such improvements is being felt especially acutely amid the present situation where international tension and the threat of a nuclear catastrophe have grown even further.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are convinced, however, that it is not only possible but urgently imperative to change the international situation for the better, the commentator said. What is needed to do this is for the United States and its allies to reciprocate Soviet initiatives for putting an end to the arms race, radically improving the international situation and strengthening peace. The Stockholm conference offers broad opportunities for displaying one's good will along these lines. The socialist countries are pressing in a businesslike manner for putting right the dangerous situation which has taken shape in Europe following the instalment of new American medium-range missiles there, Yuryev said. In order to reduce the dangers of military confrontation and build confidence and security in Europe in fact it is essential to adopt major practical measures, and this is precisely the purport of the Soviet Union's important constructive proposals tabled at the Stockholm conference.

Based on the joint initiatives of socialist states, they stem from the broad concept of security embodied in the Helsinki Final Act and the mandate of the Stockholm conference and meet the vital needs of all European countries. As is stipulated by the Helsinki accords, these proposals envisage an organic blend of political and military confidence- and security-building measures. This is why the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are urging the Stockholm conference to focus on such major political proposals as those for renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, concluding a treaty on the non-use of military force, signing agreements on delivering Europe from chemical weapons and on freezing and reducing military spending, and setting up nuclear-weapons-free zones in various parts of Europe.

Attempts by representatives of NATO countries at Stockholm to secure unilateral advantages and win unilateral concessions, without taking into account the rightful security interests of other attending states, are utterly hopeless just as they were in the past and run counter to the conference's prime task, which is to achieve mutually acceptable agreements to strengthen trust and security in Europe, the journal said.

PENTAGON AWARDS $32 MILLION IN SDI CONTRACTS

LD011027 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 1 TASS -- The Pentagon has said it has awarded over 32 million dollars worth of orders to five major military-industrial corporations, including Hercules, United Technologies, Aerojet General, Bell Aerospace and TRW, to do work connected with preparations for "star wars", including research and development efforts and the testing of attack weapons and power units for space-based arms. The Reagan administration is currently pressing Congress to appropriate 3.7 billion dollars for the "star wars" program in fiscal 1986. This year 1.4 billion dollars were set aside for the purpose.

KULIKOV KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ON WARSAW PACT CITED

LD011111 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0520 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 1 June (TASS) -- The world socialist system is the leading revolutionary force of our times, a firm stronghold of general peace and security for people. New, clear evidence of this was the meeting of the highest party and state figures of the countries participating in the Warsaw Pact which was held in Warsaw on 26 April, with the participation of delegations headed by the leaders of communist and workers parties, heads of state and government from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. So writes Viktor Kulikov, first deputy USSR defense minister, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, in the journal KOMMUNIST, issue No 8.

For many years now, Western propaganda has been trying to slander and denigrate the noble purpose, goals, and tasks of the Warsaw Pact and has spared no efforts of resources in pursuit of this objective, notes the marshal.

Every manner of invention about the alleged aggressive intentions of the Warsaw Pact, its "military superiority" over the NATO bloc and the "threat from the East" is persistently disseminated in the West. The U.S. ruling circles and those of the other NATO countries need all this hullabaloo about the "aggressiveness" of the Warsaw Pact in order to confuse the broad popular masses and, to the accompaniment of blathering about the "Soviet military threat," to boost the arms race, ruin the existing approximate equality of military forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and to achieve decisive military superiority over the USSR and its allies.

All honest people today recognize that the Warsaw Pact is a genuinely defensive organization and that its consistent and principled policies are the bulwark of peace and security in Europe and one of the main factors for universal peace. The members of the Warsaw Pact threaten no one, they do not interfere in the internal affairs of other states, and do not lay claim to the territory of other countries. They have never unleashed a military conflict, they have never taken the role of aggressor and they have never waged wars of annexation, since that is alien to the very nature of socialism and its high and humane ideals, stresses Kulikov.

The Warsaw Pact countries have been and remain committed to the cause of continuing and deepening the all-European process of detente, the strengthening of security and the development of cooperation in Europe on the basis defined by the Helsinki Final Act. They are in favor of constructive progress and the attainment of substantive accords at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe and of the earliest achievement of aggreements at the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe. They also support the efforts being made to establish nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe, and in other parts of the continent.

The leaders of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact have repeatedly stressed that the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community have no desire to attain military superiority, but at the same time will not permit such a superiority to be gained over them. Any attempts by the NATO countries to secure a position of dominance, to shake the security and sovereignty of the socialist states and to impose their will has been, and will continue to be, resisted decisively, notes the marshal.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD021800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 2 Jun 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Igor Pavlovich Charikov, with TASS political observer Aleksey Nikolayevich Grigoryev and NOVOYE VREMYA observer Viktor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi]

Husak Visit, Bloc Relations

[Text] [Charikov] Hello, esteemed comrades. In our program today we are going to look at the most important events of the past week, events which, when we analyze them, will help us form a fuller and clearer understanding of the basic processes that are taking place in the world. What are these processes? Well, first and foremost there is the further development and strengthening of the friendly links and the all-round cooperation between the countries of socialism, the growth of their economic might, their successes in social construction and the consolidation of their authority on the international arena.

The official friendly visit to our country by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, is a recent and concrete example of this. Some results of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in various fields were added up and new tasks were mapped out during the course of this visit.

Speaking at the opening of the exhibition in Moscow, Comrade Husak stressed once again that inviolable friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union is the guarantee of social and economic progress of people's Czechoslovakia. Relations between the USSR and the other socialist countries are developing in an equally successful and fruitful way: in other words the same process that I spoke of earlier is taking place, the process of strengthening the community of the socialist states. An integral part of this process is the activity of CEMA. On the international arena the socialist countries act in a united front. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which was signed in Warsaw in May, 1955, has become, as has been shown by 30 years' experience, not just a strong and reliable shield for the states that belong to this organization, but an important factor, too, for stability on the European Continent. The Warsaw Pact is not a military and political bloc in the sense that that concept can be applied, say, to NATO. The member-states of the Warsaw Pact organization have never striven for armed confrontation; they have never been champions of the division of Europe and the world into military blocs. In the present international situation, as has been stressed repeatedly by the leaders of the member-countries of the Warsaw Pact organization, it is essential that the maximum responsibility and political will be displayed in order to set about solving the key problem, that of how to halt the nuclear arms race and how to prevent a new qualitative twist in this, the militarization of outer space; and to set about doing so in a serious manner, without demagogic demarches and subterfuge.

Craxi, Brandt Visits

[Tsoppi] It seems to me, Igor Pavlovich, that we have to turn our attention to the following circumstances. It is not simply that the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course is giving rise to support and very wide interest everywhere in the world: political figures, leading political figures in those Western countries which are allies of the United States and which belong to NATO are unable to ignore our policy now, they are unable to ignore our peace-loving initiatives, and they are holding talks with our leadership.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi is a new and very substantial manifestation of precisely this tendency. There was a business-like exchange of opinions on key international questions and on the development of relations between our countries. The talks made it possible for those taking part in them to reach the conclusion that, despite the differences in the assessments of and approaches a number of substantial aspects of the situation in the world, the Soviet Union and Italy have the ability to seek and to find points of contact on problems of such vital importance as the removal of the threat of war, the restoration of detente, and the deepening of political dialogue between states with different social systems.

[Grigoryev] Last week, too, as we know, there was a meeting between Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and chairman of the Socialist International. Of itself, this meeting is important and interesting insofar as it was a meeting between the leader of the CPSU and the leader of the major opposition party in one of Europe's most important countries, but the importance and the weight of this meeting also lies in the subjects and the issues which were discussed at it, and this, naturally, was reflected in the worldwide response to this meeting.

It is noteworthy that this discussion showed the common nature of the positions of the CPSU and the SPD on very important key problems of the present day, primarily on the question of preventing the militarization of space. Furthermore, both sides stressed the importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, and the importance of progress in these talks, on the condition that the known understanding about the discussion of the issues of space and nulcear weapons being interlinked is observed.

Willy Brandt stressed clearly and precisely that his party has been and is opposed to the militarization of space in any form. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Brandt stressed, and this is mentioned in the joint communique, that space must always be an arena of peaceful cooperation and never one of military rivalry. It ought to be noted that also under discussion at this meeting were questions concerning the bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic. It is quite noteworthy that it will soon be 15 years since the conclusion of the 1970 Moscow Treaty, an event that is one of the most important foundations of the detente of the 1970's. It was stressed at the meeting that it is necessary, drawing upon the whole of the positive experience that has been achieved upon the basis of the Moscow Treaty, to further develop relations between the USSR and the FRG, taking fully into account the fact that both countries belong to different alliance and the ideological differences between the CPSU and the FRG Social Democrats.

Second Round of Geneva Talks

[Charikov] Aleksey Nikolayevich, when you were saying that the "star wars" question was touched upon at the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Willy Brandt, and that Willy Brandt expressed condemnation of these plans, well he was proceeding from the fact that the majority of the other socialist parties of Western Europe hold similar views. The latest report from Paris is evidence of precisely this: 11 socialist parties in Western Europe have come out against the U.S. plans for the militarization of space, they have come out in favor of the Geneva talks which started this week reaching some kind of positive result.

[Tsoppi] Yes, I think that the events we are talking about, the events that have taken place during the past few days, prove very convincingly how vitally, indeed how vitally essential is the Soviet foreign policy course for the whole of mankind. I am not exaggerating. The situation in the world today is not the best. It is not through our endeavors that this situation has become extremely complicated and is continuing to become more complicated.

Louis Pasteur, that great Frenchman and discoverer of the anti-rabies vaccine, once said that if mankind does not kill war, war will kill mankind. And so it is urgently, extremely necessary to find and to use some vaccine against nuclear rabies and to kill war.

The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks, upon which depends, in the first place, the question of whether or not war is going to be killed, began at the end of the week, although of course we do not look at the whole world exclusively through the prism of our relations with the United States, and we concern ourselves not just about our own security of all peoples, of all continents, of all the world's states. I would remind our listeners that the Geneva talks, which began at the initiative of the Soviet Union are unprecedented as far as the range of problems they cover is concerned. The questions being discussed there are strike weapons in space, strategic offensive armaments, and medium-range nuclear means. These questions are linked organizally and indissolubly. Why? Well, because if, say, the United States were to acquire strike space weapons, this would sharply upset, it would inevitably upset, the strategic equilibrium between our countries; it would make a quantitative buildup in nuclear offensive means literally inevitable and fated and the arms race would reach an even greater scale in every direction.

How is it possible, for example, to plan the dimensions of a reduction of long-distance--I am using outmoded language -- strategic weapons, if medium-range weapons are not to be taken into account? After all, Pershing II and cruise missiles which have been brought from the United States to West Europe acquire the same destructive force as those intercontinental missiles sited on U.S. territory; and for us and for our Warsaw Treaty allies these medium-range missiles are just as strategic, really. What use is it to us to know by which model of missile this or that state shall perish?

On 8 January this year Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz wrote this objective interdependence of all three elements of the negotiations into a Soviet-U.S. statement. In this an aim was set out: to reach a joint decision at the negotiations not to allow an arms race in space and to stop the arms race on earth. This was the only possible and the only realistic starting position from which the first round of negotiations began. It began, but unfortunately over the 1 and 1/2 months it lasted it did not make any progress. This was one simple reason for this: The U.S. side, to put it briefly, quite cynically sabotaged the examination of, the most important, the solution of the question of preventing an arms race in space. From the very beginning, the U.S. side rejected all our proposals, honest, constructive proposals, directed at a mutually acceptable agreement on all questions under negotiation. Right up to the resumption of talks on 30 May, no one was able to find even the smallest sign of a change in the U.S. position.

On the contrary, we have all the symptoms of a stubborn striving to forget the original starting point adopted in January, and to move away from the accord concerning the subject and aims of the talks. Is this a desperate situation? No, of course not. It is difficult. We, our country, is not despairing. That is not typical of us. We maintain a sober optimism. We hope that our partners will heed the voice of the peoples who want peace and a halt to the arms race. We very much hope that common sense will triumph.

USSR-U.S. Arms Agreements

[Charikov] When we speak of Geneva, of the Geneva talks, I recall May 1972, and this is why. That month became an extremely important milestone not only in Soviet-U.S. relations, but also in relations between states in general.

You were saying, Viktor Aleksandrovich, that we look at the world not only through the prism of Soviet-U.S. relations. That is so. That is true. Still, by general admission, reciprocal relations between the USSR and the United States serve as a sort of barometer of the international climate.

In May 1972, there was an important political shift which, by its political consequences, moved far beyond the framework of bilateral relations. If one may put it this way, the foundation stone was laid for the process of detente. The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting showed the effectiveness and viability of Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems. What were the concrete results? Primarily, it was the fact that one of the most important political documents of the entire postwar period was signed, the basis of relations between the USSR and the United States. Today, that treaty is only 13 years old. If the U.S. leaders, I mean those U.S. presidents who have been in the White House in those years, had followed the letter and spirit of that most important document, there can be no doubt that we would now be talking with you about completely different things. If those same leaders had kept to the provisions of other most important documents signed 13 years ago in Moscow -- it is difficult to presuppose of course -- but in any event, there would not be the tension in the world that there is now. I shall permit myself to name these two most important documents. They are Treaty on the Limitation of Antimissile Defense Systems, or ABM, and the provisional agreement on some measures in the area of strategic offensive weapons. Article No 5 of the treaty limiting ABM systems, which, incidentally is open-ended -- and this has no little importance -- says, inter alia, that both sides undertake, I quote, not to create, not to test, not to deploy systems or components of ABM based at sea, in the air, in space or mobile on land. Put exhaustively clearly, it would seem. And this undertaking is open-ended.

However, as is known, the present U.S. leadership has taken the course of revising this agreement, having embarked in earnest on the development of space weapons. For them the Treaty on Limitation of ABM Systems is an undesirable obstacle which they are striving to get around, or, to put it in the words of Secretary of Defense Weinberger, to go beyond its framework. Let us take in particular the agreement on cooperation in research and utilization of space for peaceful purposes. This agreement, just like the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM systems, was an obstacle to those who decided to move the arms race into space, and to use it as a springboard for striking the first blow.

Human Rights

[Tsoppi] Yes, now it is becoming increasingly difficult and awkward for the imperialists to deceive people and to fool world public opinion. But without deception, without fostering and cultivating political ignorance, distrust, and enmity, international imperialism cannot get by for a single day. In the arsenal of the generals of the psychological war against our country and against socialism in general, there are more than enough dishonest means. For example, last Thursday and Friday, in Paris, under very high patronage, the so-called international meetings on the question of human liberties and rights were held. There was no mention there of the greatest of rights, the right to life, which can be ensured only by preventing war. The participants in the meetings also forgot about social justice, about equality, about the human dignity of people. They did not let French unemployed, paupers, trade union activists thrown out of the factories, onto the platform. Nor was there any debate on the fate of the residents of West Germany dismissed in accordance with the state law of berufsverbot [prohibition on public employment for members of anticonstitutional groups) and there are already quite a few of them there.

[Grigoryev] Over 6,000.

[Tsoppi] There you are. No one was upset at these Paris meetings by the lot, say, of the Ulster civil rights strugglers, or of the indigenous inhabitants of the Republic of South Africa, of the South Korean students who have now been thrown into jail. This list, this blacklist, could be continued for a long time yet. Here's another striking thing: the reverend rights defenders gathered in the French capital did not deign to invite to their meetings a single French Communist. After all, it is precisely the French Communist Party, now, as always, incidentally, that is in the vanguard of the broad popular movement in defense of human rights, against the tyranny of the entrepreneurs, against the frenzied racism of the neofascists of the National Front. The welcome guests there were all sorts of turncoats and traitors expelled from socialist countries. They, naturally, tried hard, very much wanted to slander our country and its policy. The mass media, both French and that of other Western states, immediately spread all this malicious and stupid nonsense.

[Charikov] Among those who are searching for violations of human rights, where there are no such violations at all, among those who can in no way reconcile themselves to the political realities of contemporary life in Europe, are the so-called former, or yesterday's representatives of the most reactionary circles in the FRG. Aleksey Nikolayevich, you worked for many years in Bonn and saw this with your own eyes. Give us a little more detail on this.

FRG Revanchism

[Grigoryev] Those who are called eternally yesterday's, or, to give them the absolutely accurate political terminology, the West German Revanchists, are indeed a powerful force, even numbers: in the unions, the so-called unions of exiles in the FRG, there are over 2 million people. But I want to say that West German revanchism has existed virtually as long as the Federal Republic itself. However, over the past 2 years, following the coming in power in Bonn of the coalition of Christian Democrats of Chancellor Kohl's party, and Free Democrats, this revanchism has got its second wind. There are many reasons. Well, first and foremost, how could it have failed to get its second wind, when at its functions, at the many thousand-strong assemblies, and on the pages of its printed publications, words are uttered which absolutely coincide with the slogans and the cries of these eternally yesterday's people, words pronounced by members of the Bonn cabinet? Quite recently, and he has already done it on more than one occasion, quite recently Friedrich Zimmermann, FRG minister of the interior, openly stated at a meeting of such a revanchist land that the borders of the East European states for the FRG did not exist, the postwar borders were not recognized. That means that what Friedrich Zimmermann said contradicts absolutely, 100 percent, the provisions of the Moscow Treaty which the FRG signed with our country 15 years ago, and the treaties signed by the FRG with other socialist countries. But I want to talk not only of the support -- political and moral, so to speak -- and this support is being given both by members of the Bonn government and even by Chancellor Helmut Kohl himself, who, despite the strongest protests both in the FRG and beyond its borders, still intends to speak at an enormous assembly of so-called Silesian Germans, which is set for mid-June in Hanover.

[Charikov] They are the people who do not agree with Poland's being returned its western border.

[Grigoryev] They are the people who have made the slogan of their meeting the words Silesia will remain ours. Besides this meeting, which evidently will take place, and at which, evidently -- at any rate he has not yet given up his intention -- at which Chancellor Helmut Kohl evidently will speak, literally a few days ago there were a lot of such meetings in Bonn, in Duesseldorf, and in Stuttgart, where the Sudeten Germans gathered, and all these are revanchist lands.

What is more, they have recently let themselves go to such an extent that they are permitting themselves completely unpardonable statements not only at such meetings, but in their press, which, incidentally, is very widespread and produces many issues. Everyone remembers the story that took place literally 2 or 4 months ago, when the organ of the Silesian revanchist land published a certain scenario of conquest of the socialist countries -- the GDR, Poland -- by the Bundeswehr, and in this way the reunification of Germany in the borders of 1937.

There was a terrible scandal. It became embarrassing even for the government in Bonn, and Chancellor Kohl said that well, it was unpleasant of course, but that evidently it had been written by some youngster, some dimwit: Give him a thrashing, and close the matter. Well, quoting the words of Gorkiy's Klim Samgin, one might ask, was there a boy? Perhaps the boy didn't exist. The boy -- clever or stupid -- is not the point. The point is what this revanchist organ writes, and what is being said at their rallies; and, above all, the fact that much the same, if not quite absolutely the same, things are also being said by representatives of official Bonn. In other words, the correspondence here is complete. Well, and another thing that must be said when one's talking about the revanchist rampage on the banks of the Rhine is that without financial support they could not, of course, carry on their activities to such an extent; if they were not getting a total of more than 70 million marks a year both from the federal budget and from the budgets of the Lander. That is to say that support is coming in from every side, and naturally they haven't a care in the world. Well, and while on the subject of this -- I repeat -- rampage, one cannot fail to mention that unfortunately they've recently been receiving help not only from Bonn or Munich, but also from across the ocean.

Fresh in everyone's memory is the literally terribly, inconceivable, unimaginably blasphemous affair that occurred when the peoples of the world were marking the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism: When President Reagan paid an official visit to the FRG, he made, at the rquest and insistence of Chancellor Kohl, a pilgrimage to the military Wehrmacht cemetery in the small town of Bitburg; and, well naturally this gesture by President Reagan, this gesture by Chancellor Kohl, was, to speak bluntly, a shot in the arm for the revanchist forces. They were actually sending telegrams of greeting. Not only the revanchist forces, but even the former SS men who just recently held their get-together in Bavaria, and who are still reiterating that the states and frontiers of Europe need to be redivided. In other words, they've all become perkier than ever, and if...

[Tsoppi, interrupting] The newspaper DER SCHLESIER has again published yet another provocation.

[Grigoryev] DER SCHLESIER has distinguished itself yet again, this time attacking no less a person than the first man in the West German state, the federal president, Richard von Weizsaecker, who, by the way, in a speech in the Bundestag on 8 May, said on the whole some sensible and sober things. First, he said, addressing them as it were: When you talk about 1945, which you call the year of the capitulation, don't forget the date 30 January 1933. Why do you forget how it all begun, and why postwar Europe is as it is? You are totally expunging from German history that whole terrible 12-year period of nazism. You do not talk, either, of why and how Hitler came to power. That displeased them terribly; and in addition, he admitted -- it's a perfectly incontrovertible fact, but he admitted from the rostrum of the Bundestag what it is not customary to mention in the FRG: He spoke of the contribution of the German communists to the antifascist resistance to Hitler. So they said the most insulting things about the federal president. That's also an indication that they are conscious of having behind them both political support, and moral support, and financial support -- support of every kind.

[Tsoppi] And, I think, of having a future. There are a lot of influential people who help them to believe that.

[Grigoryev] Well, certainly. But since they are known as the eternally yesterday's people, that very term already encapsulates the fact that theirs is a movement with no prospects -- the more so as there in the FRG itself, a very strong antirevanchist movement, a democratic movement, an antiwar movement.

[Charikov] Incidentally in the United States, that escapade of President Reagan's, his visit to the cemetery at Bitburg, aroused terrible indignation among the American people. What he did there was equated with his other, well, lamentable episodes you might call them.

U.S. Latin America Policy

One of those lamentable episodes is well remembered by the peoples of Latin America; and they recall it particularly now, in May 1985, because just 5 years ago, when Ronald Reagan was as yet only aspiring to become U.S. president, he gave instructions for a political concept in relation to the countries of Latin America to be elaborated. The document was drawn up in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and so became known as the Sante Fe document. It contained recommendations to him, Reagan, personally, or to any other master of the White House, in the sphere of foreign policy. What sort of recommendations these were that were prepared to Reagan's order, can be judged from their very first sentences. I quote: Detente is dead. War, and not peace, is the norm in international affairs. Other no less aggressive statements followed. They dealt with strengthening the dominant position of the United States in Central and South America, starting a war against Cuba, and strangling the revolution in Nicaragua. Well, and when he came to power, President Reagan made it the basis of his whole foreign policy in that region. What that policy led to, we know: Increased tension, on the one hand, and an exacerbation of socioeconomic problems in the Latin American countries on the other.

Antonov Trial

And, to round off our program, comrades, I'd like us to say something about an important event that many listeners are writing to us about now. We get a great many letters asking for more detailed treatment of the trial that opened this week in Rome. Viktor Aleksandrovich, if you please.

[Tsoppi] I think this trial can be put in the same category as the actions directed against peace and against mutual understanding among peoples that we've already spoken of when we were discussing the Paris and other meetings, or when Aleksandr Nikolayevich was talking about the rampage of the revanchists in West Germany. I think this trial that's going on in Rome is much the same sort of thing, inasmuch as it's essentially a trial at which they want to condemn the socialist countries, primarily Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, and want to distort the essential nature of our system, our policy, our designs, and our initiatives, and they've chosen this scandalous method of doing it. That was clear even before this absolutely unjustified, absolutely scandalous trial began. It began on Monday of last week. As you know, they're trying -- or trying to try -- the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov. This really is one of the most shameful pages in the history of Western justice. It was proved long ago, after all, that the accusation against Antonov of complicity in the plot against Pope John Paul II was groundless and unprovable. The accusation is unprovable if only because it's based on the testimony of the Turkish fascist Agca, who actually shot at the pope in St Peter's Square in Rome. On the very first day of the trial, Agca, who has been cast as Antonov's accuser, produced a sensation by declaring in all seriousness, and with full conviction, that he is Jesus Christ, that he's omnipotent, and that he is announcing the end of the world. Well, if he's Christ, why did he shoot at the head of the Roman Catholic Church? And what if he isn't Christ, but a hired assassin, and a psychopath to boot, as it now seems? I don't know how long this absurd event in the Eternal City is going to last, but it is already obvious that this dirty and despicable provocation, evidently organized by the Western special services, has already failed. It's a resounding flop. And no one in the West is going to succeed in obtaining any political dividends from it.

[Charikov] Well, esteemed comrades, our time is up. I thank you on behalf of the participants for your attention, and take leave of you. Goodbye, and all the best.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD312219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 31 May 85

["International Situation: Questions & Answers," presented by Pavel Kasparov, All-Union Radio foreign affairs political commentator; with TASS observer Oleg Shirokov.]

Situation in DRA

[Excerpts] [Kasparov] Our program is always receiving letters from listeners asking for information about the situation in Afghanistan. This has been requested from Comrades Kirilyuk from Baku, Fedunin from Kuybyshev Oblast, Sazonov from Penza, Palshin from Khabarovsk Kray, and many, many others. At our request, a correspondent of All-Union Radio's international department met with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, during his recent stay in the Soviet Union. Here is a recording made by him:

[Begin Karmal recording in vernacular, with superimposed Russian translation] The April Revolution, which was victorious in the country 7 years ago, was an antifeudal and an anti-imperialist revolution. One of the basic tasks facing us was the land issue. In the course of the land and water reform, which was carried out successfully, tens of thousands of landless peasants received their allotments from the state. Great successes were achieved in this direction. At the same time, the country's party and government paid attention to education and upbringing. A whole network of schools, lycees and secondary educational establishments has been created in the 7 years since the victory of the revolution. Much has been done in the country for the complete elimination of illiteracy. More than one million Afghans have already learned how to read and write. We are now engaged in another question, too, one to which we attribute great importance. This is the solution of the nationalities question upon a democratic basis. You know that Afghanistan is a country of many nationalities. More than 20 nationalities live there and it is natural that the April revolution could not fail to pay attention to this problem of our society. Special legislative acts were adopted by the republic's organs of power which confirmed that the rights of all the country's ethnic groups will be steadfastly observed. In particular, the children of different nationalities are taught in schools in their mother tongue and measures are being taken for the creation of radio and television programs and for the publication of books and newspapers in the languages of the nationalities. One of the outstanding events of recent times, I would say, that have taken place in the country was the calling of the Loya Jirga, the council of representatives of all Afghanistan's working people. The convening of this important organ is new evidence of the democratization of life in the country. The idea of defending the gains of the April Revolution and of the struggle for peace and domestic policy of the PDPA recieved complete support from the delegates elected by the people. The Afghan people have expressed the desire to continue to develop and extend all-around Afghan-Soviet relations and to strengthen the friendship between the two countries. Of course, Democratic Afghanistan would have been able to achieve far more impressive successes in all fields were it not for the undeclared war against our country that began from the very first days of the victory of the April Revolution. We would have finished off the counterrevolutionary forces, consisting of feudal lords and the underlings of the overthrown regime, very quickly, but international imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism, which is trying to turn Afghanistan into a bridge-head of tension in the area, came to the assistance of our enemies.

Today more than 120 camps for training dushmans, the enemies of the revolution, have been created in Pakistan alone with the money of imperialism. American, British, and Chinese advisers coach bandits there, give them arms, and then sneak them into Afghanistan. By means of sabotage and terror, using acts of unprecedented cruelty, they want to frighten the population, to force it to renounce support of the revolution. But the bandits are being given and will be given the kind of rebuff that they deserve. Our revolution will be able to defend itself against any encroachments. So, we are fighting against counterrevolution, but at the same time we must continue to engage in educating the masses, we must put pencils and notebooks into the hands of children, and also ensure that works and factories can work normally. In this way we are now faced with a whole set of very important tasks. In conclusion, I would like to thank the Great Soviet Union for the wide and all-around economic, technical and political assistance that is directed towards strengthening our young republic, and ultimately that serves the defense of the revolution, the defense of the territorial integrity and the independence of Afghanistan. [end recording]

U.S. 'Star Wars' Plans

[Kasparov] The next group of questions deals with the Reagan plans for the so-called "star wars." Listeners Sergey Nikolayevich Milentyev from Khimki in Moscow Oblast, Yelena Vladimirovna Shashkova, from the town of Baranovichi, and others ask among other things whether Washington's "star wars" plans are not primarily a gift to the military-industrial complex of the United States? I am going to ask TASS observer Oleg Shirokov to reply to this and to a number of other questions. Oleg Alekseyevich, over to you:

[Shirokov] Reagan's "star wars" is a bottomless pit, a source of fairy-tale profits for the military-industrial corporations of the United States. Using the assessment of Brown, a former U.S. defense secretary, in the long run the total cost of implementing it might exceed $1 trillion. According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, Lockheed Corporation, McDonnell-Douglas, and dozens of other major Pentagon contractors have set up departments to fight for government contracts within the program for the creation of an antimissile defense system using space-based elements. At the same time that they are working on government officials, the death manufacturers are building up their lobbying activity in Congress in order to ensure that allocations for military-space production are pushed through unhindered.

Out of more than $1.5 million that has already been allocated by Washington for "star wars," $1.4 million has been released to the Pentagon's 10 leading contractors; and 75 percent of all contracts within the framework of this program have gone to those districts that are represented by legislators who are members of congressional committees dealing in armed forces affairs and also by members of subcommittees on military spending. It is there that the dangerous plans of the administration for the militarization of space are being met with the most zealous support. This is reported by the journal NATION. In response to orders for the development of systems within the framework of the program, the military-industrial concerns generously subsidize the election campaigns of the President and of congressmen, the journal writes. Thus, Rockwell International has increased its contributions for these purposes by more than four times, while Lockheed has done so by more than three times. What we have is a scandalous deal, the journal notes, between military-industrial concerns and the powers that be in Washington, with the object of forcing through "star wars." At a time when we all fear the nuclear winter, NATION writes, the military contractors and the politicians they have brought off are celebrating the coming of the nuclear spring.

Western Europe's Reaction

[Kasparov] Oleg Alekseyevich, I have in front of me a letter from Vasiliy Prokhorovich Semigolovskiy from Dzhankoy in the Crimea. He asks us to talk about the pressure that Washington is bringing to bear upon its West European partners with the object of persuading them to take part in the Reagan "star wars" program. What form does This pressure by the United States take in concrete terms in your view, and what is the position of the West European NATO countries?

[Shirokov] Washington has indeed been stepping up the pressure on its partners in Western Europe recently with the objective of making them take part in the "star wars" program. This pressure is becoming increasingly crude and devoid of ceremony. This was shown particularly vividly in the peremptory ultimatum of Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, who invited the West European NATO allies to join in the Reagan program for the militarization of space within a 2-month period -- a program which, as we know, envisages the creation of a gigantic missile system with space-based elements. It is significant that despite the very strong pressure from Washington, not one single West European NATO country has officially announced its agreement to take part in the U.S. plans. The U.S. allies have not decided whether they will take part in such a program. Senator William Proxmire, speaking in Congress, stated for his own part that opposition to the U.S. plans for taking the arms race into space is growing in Western Europe. Despite pressure from the administration, he said, the "star wars" program enjoys no support there. This is also stated in the U.S. press. The countries of Western Europe are seriously disturbed by the consequences of the Strategic Defense Initiative to their own security, their relations with the Soviet Union, and their domestic policy, the WASHINGTON POST writes. The allies of the United States feel deep suspicion about the "star wars" program, THE BALTIMORE SUN notes. Indeed, France, Denmark, and Norway have already announced their refusal to accept Weinberger's ultimatum on participation in the U.S. plans for the militarization of space. Even among the most convinced Atlanticists, doubts are growing about the military and political viability of involvement by them in the "star wars" program. Thus, Wolfgang Altenburg, general inspector of the West German Bundeswehr, stated with the directness of a soldier in his speech at the session of the Military Committee of the NATO Assembly that in his view the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative raises more questions than it answers.

[Kasparov] Oleg Alekseyevich, we have just been talking about the reaction of the official authorities in the Western European states to the Washington proposals. How is the public in Western Europe reacting to them?

[Shirokov] The U.S. desire to drag West Europeans into their adventurist plans for the militarization of space is encountering ever increasing resistance from the broad public on the European Continent. Reagan is imposing involvement in senseless new militaristic programs upon the countries of Western Europe, says a statement issued by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, a mass antiwar movement in Great Britain. Washington is dangerously urging on the arms race in the name of securing military superiority, this document points out. The head of the White House is pushing the world toward thermonuclear disaster. In seeking military superiority, he ultimately intends to direct it not just against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, but against his own partners, and to dictate his own conditions from a position of strength that has grown threateningly, the document points out.

The Social Democrats of Bavaria reject the Reagan administration's plans for the militarization of space and demand that the FRG Government refuse to take part in them. This was stated by people taking part in the annual conference of the Bavarian organization of the SPD [Social Democratic Party], which took place in Munich. The U.S. "star wars" plan is a threat to peace, stated Naumann, a representative of the Social Democratic leadership in Bavaria. The assertion that the implementation of this program will ensure defense against nuclear weapons is absolute nonsense. A new twist in the arms race will complicate a situation in the world which is already dangerous and will hamper efforts directed at the relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistence, the Bavarian Social Democrats point out. It is not just in the FRG that people think like that. The Strategic Defense Initiative, which is being widely advertised by the U.S. President certainly does not reduce the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out.

On the contrary, it leads to a new intensification of the confrontation, Claude Cheysson, a former French minister of external relations, stated in an interview for the French radio and television company RTL a few days ago. As is clear from what has been said, they understand very clearly in Western Europe that the Reagan program for "star wars" undermines the possibility of reducing nuclear armaments and creates a real threat to international security.

COMMENTATOR URGES REVIVAL OF DETENTE PROCESS

PM030703 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Anatoliy Krasikov "International Review": "Revive the Detente Process!"]

[Text] This year mankind is marking the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. The anniversary celebrations in Europe have only just ended. Ceremonies devoted to the conclusion of the war in the Far East and the Pacific are still to be held. This is an opportunity for everyone to ponder seriously the lessons of the past and make his own personal choice.

M.S. Gorbachev said in his report to the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum: "We advocate equal, correct, and, one might say, civilized interstate relations based on real respect for the norms of international law."

The Soviet Union is firmly in favor of reviving the process of detente. We openly declare that this is by no means the end goal which we are pursuing. Detente for us is a necessary but only an intermediate stage in the transition from a world encumbered with weapons to a reliable and all-embracing system of international security. Meanwhile, the very word detente now seems to have been outlawed from the political vocabulary of many Western statesmen.

However, it is our belief that peace can be lasting only if constructive coexistence and equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between states regardless of their social system become the supreme and universal laws of international relations. In order to attain this goal it is necessary to establish active cooperation among all states and to create, utilize, and develop international machinery and institutions which help to find the best correlation of national and state interests with the interests of all mankind.

This is a complex task. You see, the leaders of Western powers, primarily the United States, have usurped the right to decide what is good and what is evil without asking anyone else and, furthermore, to impose their decisions on all peoples.

State terrorism in its various forms, overt armed aggression against Vietnam and Grenada, support for counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua, alliance with all fascist dictatorial regimes on the planet from Chile and South Africa to South Korea, expansion of the network of CIA-controlled subversive radio stations, economic enslavement of "Third World" countries, disorganization of the system of international economic relations are only a few specific manifestations of Washington's great power policy.

Ancient rulers naively assumed that the systems established by them were the only correct ones, could spread all over the world, and would remain eternally immutable. The leaders of the largest capitalist power in our age have exactly the same ideas. But there is not a single really sober-minded person who would take it on himself to claim that the earth (provided, of course, it does not fall victim to nuclear insanity) will look exactly the same as today in 200, 300, or -- still less -- 1,000 years' time. Peaceful competition between the social systems existing at present answers the questions perturbing mankind in a way which -- we are absolutely convinced -- has nothing in common with Mr Reagan's program.

Alas, essentially there has been no peaceful coexistence between the two systems hitherto. Following the resolution and civil war, our country, finding itself surrounded by enemies, had to advance at an accelerated pace a potential to repulse aggression, which helped it endure during the harsh period of 1941-1945. The cold war began even before the noise of the Great Patriotic War battles had died down, and the Soviet Union, which by that time was no longer the only socialist state, started competing with the West not so much in the peaceful as in the military sphere, for the sake of defending itself and its friends. The United States tried to pressure us with increasingly destructive weapons systems. The aggressive NATO bloc was founded back in 1949.

The situation in Europe and in the world would have been different and, in any case, the two mighty military-political groupings would not have been confronting one another, had the West not taken new and decisive steps toward stepping up confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states in 1954-1955. Agreements on the establishment of the Western European Union, the armament of the FRG, and that country's direct membership in NATO were signed in Paris 23 October 1954. The USSR immediately warned Western Europe and the United States that the implementation of these agreements would inevitably result in deterioration of mutual relations among European states and intensification of the arms race. It was proposed, as an alternative to such a development of events, to convene a conference on the establishment of a collective security system in Europe with the participation of all European countries and also the United States. Let us immediately note that this Soviet idea eventually materialized, but it occurred only 20 years later, when the split in Europe and the world had long been the grim reality.

The only bright spot on the cloudy world horizon was the 15 May 1955 signing of the State Treaty on the restoration of independent and democratic Austria by representatives of the USSR, the United States, Britain, France, and Austria in Vienna. The Austrian state's sovereignty and independence were confirmed, and a ban was imposed on any political or economic alliance whatever with Germany.

The socialist countries' reaction to the stepped-up aggressiveness of the United States and its allies was not slow in coming. Immediately following the FRG's admission to NATO, they held a conference in Warsaw, and on 14 May 1955 signed the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance (the Warsaw Pact), whose term was recently extended. The pact members pledged to cooperate in ensuring international peace and security and to render one another all kinds of assistance, including military, in the event of attack by any state or group of states.

Thus, as it was emphasized at last April's meeting of party and state figures from Warsaw Pact member-countries, it was not the Soviet Union and the other socialist states that started dividing Europe and the postwar world: This was done by the founders of NATO, while our own alliance appeared only 6 years later.

Since then we have repeatedly expressed our readiness to disband the Warsaw Pact provided NATO agrees to respond in the same fashion. This principled stance remains fully in force. Unfortunately, however, the other side never had nor has now any such intention. On the contrary, new aggressive doctrines are formulated there before our very eyes, and both nuclear and conventional arms are being built up at an accelerated pace. Now this is forcing us to think about further strengthening the Warsaw Pact.

We learned a long time ago to differentiate between the peoples and those who claim to speak on their behalf while, in actual fact, representing the interests of a military-industrial complex. Unfortunately, things are different in the West, particularly in the United States. Preparing the population for war, they drum into the people day in and day out that the Russians are "enemies" who will have to be encountered sooner or later on the battlefield. These tales are believed, because the press, radio, television, and movies persistently depict us exclusively in black hues.

Italian journalist Cristina Graetz, who was at the New York preview of the latest anti-Soviet war movie entitled "Red Dawn" (about how Soviet paratroopers, supported by Cubans and Nicaraguans, capture some small town on U.S. territory), narrates: "This is not just a paean to cruelty and violence, it is an attempt to depict Soviet people as creatures from hell who rape women, kill children, and address one another only in absurd cliches.... The striking stupidity and naivety of the subject matter should make even a schoolchild smile. All through the 2 hours I did not stop hoping that some retort, some ironical scene would suddenly put everything in perspective. Futile hope...."

Speaking at the dinner in honor of W. Brandt, chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany and chairman of the Socialist International, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized: "We do have a firm political will for peace, the prevention of war, and arms reduction up to the total prohibition and liquidation of nuclear weapons. This is a will for detente and the establishment of normal, good-neighborly relations, and mutual cooperation with all countries, regardless of social systems."

It must be perfectly clear that civilized relations cannot exist in the modern world without repudiation of the policy of force and the whipping up of enmity and hatred between peoples.

TROYANOVSKIY SPEAKS ON LEBANON AT SECURITY COUNCIL

LD011034 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 1 Jun 85

[TASS] New York June 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: Having discussed at an emergency meeting the situation in Lebanon, aggravated by the escalation of violence, the U.N. Security Council unanimously approved a resolution voicing deep worry over heavy casualties and damage to property. It called upon all parties involved in the conflict to refrain from acts of violence against the civilian population in Lebanon, especially in and around Palestinian refugee camps, and to render the necessary humanitarian aid to the victims. The U.N. Security Council also reiterated the need to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Speaking at the meeting, Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovkiy stressed the necessity of bringing an end to the bloody clashes in Lebanon. Proceeding from humane considerations, he said, the Soviet Union has deemed it possible to vote for the resolution. At the same time one cannot but support the position of Lebanon which has objected to the convocation of an official Security Council meeting. It is to be regretted that the initiators of the meeting's convocation have not taken in to account Lebanon's position.

The Soviet ambassador to the U.N. said the tense situation in Lebanon is part, and a direct result, of Israeli aggression and the overall unsettled nature of the Middle East conflict, whose core remains to be the Palestinian problem. What is needed is to find a just comprehensive solution to the problem, enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination and the establishment of a state of their own and giving all countries and peoples of the region long-awaited peace.

UN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD312204 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- The participatnts in the U.N. Seminar on Industrial Development which ended in Moscow today, familiarized themselves with the latest accomplishments of engineering and metal working. The seminar was attended by representatives of Burma, China, Nepal, Uganda, Sudan, other Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Lectures of prominent Soviet scientists on topical trends of development of science and technology were offered to the participants in the seminar. They also familiarized themselves with the activities of the USSR's leading enterprises in these branches.

Such seminars are held on a traditional basis.

TASS: WALTERS' UN STYLE TO MIRROR KIRKPATRICK'S

LD311841 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] New York May 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

The new U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, retired Lieutenant General Vernon Walters, has said in a NEW YORK TIMES interview that he intends to work for greater support of the American positions at the United Nations. But as is clear from that interview, he wants to do that through threats, diktat, blackmail and obstruction that Washington so frequently resorts to in the international scene.

Speaking of the U.S. relations with developing countries, he in no uncertain terms threatened those countries which refuse to support Washington's foreign policy actions with termination of American aid and also political and diplomatic "sanctions".

The retired general's views on the Middle East crisis could be seen by his categoric statement that at the United Nations he would have nothing to do with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization, though prospects of attaining fair and durable peace in the Middle East wholly and entirely depend exactly on solution of the Palestin Palestinian problem.

All that is reminiscent of the methods and style of Walter's predecessor in that post -- Jeane Kirkpatrick. During the time of her work in that post the U.S. policy at the United Nations acquired the character of warfare against that international organization.

U.S., JORDAN DIFFER ON MIDEAST CRISIS SETTLEMENT

LD312326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 31 May 85

["In the Same Positions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 May (TASS) -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

Talks between King Husayn of Jordan and President Reagan and other officials of the U.S. Administration have come to an end. They confirmed the existence of essential differences of opinion in the positions of the sides in regard to the ways and methods of settling the Near East crisis.

To judge from President Reagan's statements, no changes whatsoever have taken place in the United States' Near East policy. As before, the stake is placed on the notorious "Reagan plan" and the Camp David deal, and on efforts to drag the Arabs into direct negotiations with Israel in the circumstances of continuing occupation of Arab lands. Washington also confirmed its refusal to recognize the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people. At the same time, there was evidence of the U.S. side's aspiration to replace the genuine representatives of the Palestinian people by quislings who represent no one but themselves; the American side is closely coordinating its actions in this direction with Tel Aviv.

In other words, Washington understands peace in the Near East to be "peace" under the shackling U.S.-Israeli conditions, which mean the establishment of an imperialist-Zionist dictate in the region and infringing upon the vitally important interests of the Arab countries and peoples.

King Husayn advocated that the rights of the Arab people of Palestine should be taken fully into account within the framework of, as he put it, a "Jordanian-Palestinian confederation." "We hope," the king declared after the end of the negotiations," that an international conference will allow the sides to conduct negotiations on securing justice and stable peace in the Near East." In this connection, attention is drawn to the fact that forces advocating a "solution" of the conflict on the basis of the Camp David deal and the variants derived from it have sharply increased their efforts recently in an attempt to emasculate the content of the international conference on the Near East and turn it into a forum whose participants would automatically approve the agreements and accords reached on a separate basis.

The development of the situation in the Near East, where the situation remains extremely tense and explosive and where blood continues to flow, is convincing evidence of the fact that a genuine settlement in this region must be all-embracing in nature and must take account of the interests of all the sides involved in the conflict, including the right of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

As for the separate negotiations and deals of all kinds, they only further delay the prospects of a settlement and create new and difficult obstacles to a genuinely just and stable peace in the Near East in the interests of all peoples and countries of the region.

U.S. Wants Regional 'Bridgehead'

LD010232 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 May 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Western newspapers, and particularly the U.S. Press, devote great attention to the outcome of King Husayn's visit to the U.S. and his talks with President Reagan. These results are mentioned in many commentaries of the U.S. information media as if they were radical changes in the U.S. stance towards the Middle East question. What is this stance? At the final press conference the head of the American Administration did not in practice make any direct and tangible reply to any answer put by the reporters.

We note that Larry Sepakes, one of the representatives of the White House for press affairs, was more forthcoming when he answered a question as to why the U.S. objects so firmly to American participation in the process of settlement in the Middle East: The reason for this is due to the fact that the goals of the U.S. have no connection whatsoever with what the Soviet Union wants. It must be said that he was not far from the truth; in fact the goals are different. The Soviet Union wants the establishment of a comprehensive, durable, and just peace in the Middle East region adjacent to its borders based on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories and the granting of legitimate rights to the Palestinian people. This is what the U.S. does not want, as everyone knows; it wants to establish a bridgehead in this region, which is thousands of kilometers away from its territories, through Israel and the reactionary quarters for achieving its aggressive plans and widening its military and political influence.

This is the main reason for Washington's objecting with such stubbornness and persistence to the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned, for granting the freedom-cherishing Palestinian people their legitimate rights, for the unity of the Arab countries as a whole, and their cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and with all the progressive forces in the world.

The U.S. is trying to push the Arabs to the road of separate deals with Israel in the hope of dealing a further blow to Arab unity and securing additional means to pressure the Arab states. It must be noted that the stance adopted by the U.S. in the talks with King Husayn and the comments of the U.S. papers on these talks totally confirm the truthfulness of this conclusion.

U.S. PLANS TO USE JAPANESE 'DISCOVERIES'

LD021441 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] The Pentagon has sent to Tokyo, through diplomatic channels, a detailed list of Japanese discoveries in science and technology that the United States intends to use to build up its military potential. The list includes 38 latest projects in laser and computer systems and also electronic and optical means of communication. Earlier, the Pentagon made it clear that a refusal to provide the mentioned technologies to it will lead to economic sanctions against Japan, including restrictions on her exports to the United States.

TASS: ALL U.S. SUBS TO CANADA CARRY NUCLEAR ARMS

LD030709 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Ottawa June 3 TASS -- All U.S. warships calling at Canadian ports carry nuclear weapons, a former commander of a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine said.

Speaking at a press conference in Halifax, New Scotland, which is visited by up to 15 American missile-carrying subs every year, James Bush said the visits by U.S. surface and submarine ships to Canadian ports meant a huge amount of nuclear weapons finding themselves in Canadian territory, with all the dangerous implications of that fact.

DOBRYNIN PRESENTS JUBILEE MEDAL TO GUS HALL

PM311549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Award Given"]

[Text] Washington, 24 May 99 A.F. Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States, has, on the Soviet Government's instruction, awarded Gus Hall, prominent figure in the international communist and workers' movement and general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, the "Fortieth Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" jubilee medal. During the ceremony at the USSR Embassy, A.F. Dobrynin noted that G. Hall fought with courage and fortitude as a soldier in World War II. You remain a soldier and fighter for peace, democracy, and social progress, the Soviet ambassador pointed out.

Replying, G. Hall expressed his gratitude for the award and in so doing stressed that the Soviet Union had made the decisive contribution to the victory over Hitler's Germany. Some figures in the United States try to distort history and to belittle or even pass over in complete silence the Soviet Union's role in defeating fascism, he said. But no matter how hard they try, the American communist leader stressed, the peoples of the world will never forget the heroic exploit of the Soviet people and all those who contributed to the great victory.

PRC EDUCATION REFORM CONFERENCE, DECISION NOTED

PM311021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 May -- As reported by the Chinese press, a conference on educational questions called by the CPC Central Committee and the PRC State Council was held here a few days ago. The conference discussed a "CPC Central Committee Resolution on Reform of the Educational System and the state of affairs in this sphere as a whole."

The conference stressed the acute need for this reform. According to PRC Ministry of Education figures, 230 million people, almost one-fourth of the population, are wholly or partly illiterate. In the country with its 1 billion population, students number only 2.7 million, vocational and technical education is a weak link, inadequate state funds are appropriated for educational needs. and the material base of higher educational institutions and schools is poor. This happens because some leading cadres at local level have still not realized the importance of education.

The CPC Central Committee resolution provides for the gradual introduction of compulsory 9-year schooling in the country, reform of the admittance procedure for higher educational institutions and graduate placement, and reshaping of educational curriculums and teaching methodologies.

Addressing the conference, Wan Li, vice premier of the PRC State Council, stated that reform of the educational system is "difficult and complicated work." Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Committee, noted in his speech that China's might and economic growth increasingly depend on training skilled cadres. According to him, raising the country's educational, scientific, and technical standard will help bring China's economy close to the level of the world's developed countries by the middle of the 21st century, that is, by the "centenary of the PRC's foundation."

The text of the "CPC Central Committee Resolution on Reform of the Educational System" has been published in the Chinese press.

KCNA REPORTS U.S. VIOLATIONS OF DPRK AIRSPACE

LD311641 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 TASS -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reports that today a U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance plane intruded into the air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the east of Kosong and flew over the northern part of the DPRK.

The news agency, noting that U.S. dangerous provocations against the DPRK do not cease, emphasizes that U.S. reconnaissance planes have intruded into the DPRK's air space ten times this month alone. Those provocative action, KCNA points out, constitute an overt encroachment upon the DPRK's sovereignty and are a breach of the agreemnt on armistice in Korea and are conducive to an aggravation of the situation in the Korean peninsula.

BATMONH RECEIVES CHIEF EDITOR OF KOMMUNIST

PM311357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 May -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, yesterday received the Soviet delegation which is here headed by R.I. Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST.

USSR FAR EAST DELEGATES LEAVE FOR SAPPORO MEETING

OW030406 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] The second Soviet Far East-Hokkaido friendship and exchange conference is scheduled to be held in Sapporo, Hokkaido, 4-7 June under the theme of friendship, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation in the Far East. A civic delegation from the Soviet Far East and West Siberia left the far eastern port of Nakhodka for Hokkaido on 2 June. The Soviet delegation is headed by Aleksey Chernyy, first secretary of the Khabarovsk Kray Party Committee.

The first such meeting was held in Khabarovsk City in the Soviet Union in April 1984. In the joint communique unanimously adopted at this meeting, the private-level Japanese and Soviet delegations stated that they had recognized the usefulness and importance of continuing dialogues between people from all walks of life in the eastern part of the Soviet Union and Hokkaido for discussing problems concerning regional reciprocal cooperation and good-neighborly relations in the Far East in order to maintain the atmosphere of mutual trust and goodwill between the two peoples and to strengthen their friendly ties.

According to reports from Sapporo, the Japanese side is making (?full) preparation so that the second conference, like the first in Khabarovsk, can proceed smoothly and fruitfully. While making preparations, Dietman Fumio Abe, head of the Japanese delegation, stressed the great significance of the forthcoming second conference to the people of Hokkaido, saying that this meeting is coming at a time when people's interest in Japan-USSR friendship is rising and that active dialogues have been under way in Hokkaido to promote good-neighborly relations and mutual understanding.

For the duration of the Sapporo conference, plenary sessions and subcommittee and divisional meetings will be held. Also scheduled are sports events,(?go matches), and art and culinary exchanges. As you see, the Sapporo conference, like the Khabarovsk conference, is expected to have a favorable impact not only on the development of regional bilateral interchange, but also on the overall atmosphere of USSR-Japan relations, in line with the theme of friendship, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation in the Far East.

JAPAN-USSR PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION MEETS

LD312146 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 31 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 12th congress of the Parliamentary Association of Japanese-Soviet Friendship has been held in Tokyo.

[Correspondent I. Vykhukholev] Taking stock of their activities during the period since last year's congress, the leaders of the association noted with satisfaction that contacts between the parliaments of Japan and the Soviet Union have increased significantly. A graphic example of this was the participation of a delegation from the USSR Parliamentary Group in the work of the congress.

Speakers pointed out that the strengthening of ties between the supreme legislative bodies of the two countries is important, and not only from the point of view of deepening mutual understanding and an improved atmosphere in bilateral relations. The importance of parliamentary contacts has increased, particularly because of the present complex international situation. Discussing the questions of pooling efforts in the struggle against the threat of war, for ending the arms race, and bringing about disarmament in an action program which they adopted, the delegates to the congress, on behalf of the 450 deputies of the Japanese parliament who belong to the association, stressed the need to expand relations in political, economic, and cultural spheres, in the interests of peace and friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Japan.

[Begin video recording] [I. Hatoyama, former foreign minister -- in Japanese with superimposed Russian translation] The resumption of contacts between the parliaments of Japan and the USSR last year had a marked influence on relations between our countries. We are very pleased about this. We believe that the development of peaceful and friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union is exceptionally important for the strengthening of universal peace. [end recording]

'EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT' OF SOVIET POW'S IN PAKISTAN

LD011644 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA today published a dispatch citing an eye-witness account of events in a camp in Pakistani territory, where Soviet and Afghan servicemen were killed after being abducted by counter-revolutionary bandits in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and smuggled into Pakistan. The paper quoted Mohammad Shah, a worker with a Kabul car and truck service center catering for Soviet motor vehicles, as saying that he went to Peshawar looking for his wife and daughter, who had been driven off by bandits from a frontier village, and was arrested there and sent to the Badaber camp. While in the camp, he was forced to work there and was often beaten up. He saw Russian prisoners there several times. They were beaten with particular ruthlessness. On the night of April 26-27 a handful of Soviet and Afghan servicemen held at the camp managed to disarm the guards and seize a military hardware depot. They aet all other prisoners, including Mohammad Shah, free, and he was thus able to escape to the mountains. He heard a shoot-out in the camp and then the booms of heavy guns. That was Pakistani troops using artillery to shoot at the defending Russians and Afghans pointblank. The battle was unequal, and all the defending Russian and Afghan troops perished.

"What has happened at Badaber has completely dispelled the myth of the Pakistani regime being 'not involved' in the undeclared war on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and having nothing to do with the counter-revolutionary gangs which feel themselves at home in Pakistan's territory," the dispatch said. "Things are not even limited to Pakistan and its foreign patrons headed by United States giving the bandits all-round material aid. It has become apparent that Soviet and Afghan servicemen captured in the DRA are being secretly and criminally brought into Pakistani territory and held in prison there. This is totally at variance with the recognized norms of international law and reminds one of the practices cultivated by the Nazi executioners in the concentration camps during World War II."

"Denouncing the meanness and perfidy of the counter-revolutionaries and their accomplices, the Afghan press, radio, television and ordinary people in their speeches at numerous rallies and meetings are speaking with emotion, pride and gratitude about the unsubdued defenders of the revolution, about the troops of the Soviet and Afghan Armies who fought to the end, about their soldierly valor and honor, about indestructible Afghan-Soviet friendship."

AFGHAN REFUGEES DEMONSTRATE IN PAKISTANI CAMPS

PM311129 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Tyranny and Violence"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 May -- Mass demonstrations are continuing in Afghan refugee camps on Pakistan's territory. Their participants are demanding that the Pakistani authorities give them the opportunity to return to their motherland. According to reports received, the Afghans, who are being kept prisoner, have protested against the atmosphere of tyranny and the constant oppression which reigns in these camps. As a result of the unchecked arbitrariness of the local authorities, many Afghan families are in a critical state and are half starving. Reinforced police detachments have been brought in to suppress these demonstrations, particularly in the camps near Peshawar. Arrests have been made.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES AFGHAN CULTURE CHIEF

PM311135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] On 28 May P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, received A.K. Ashnu, chairman of the DRA State Committee for Culture. Their conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and mutual understanding, touched on questions of further developing cooperation between the USSR and the DRA in the sphere of culture and art. H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

PAKISTAN INTERFERING IN INDIAN AFFAIRS

OW021147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscasts, Dmitryev commentary]

[Text] The Indian Government has decided to close its border with Pakistan. Our commentary by Dmitryev: Hello, comrades: Punjab and some other states bordering Pakistan and inhabited by tens of millions of people have been declared special condition zones. Military units and police have been placed in a state of high combat readiness, and the movement of the civilian population at night has been prohibited. All these measures have been forced upon and undertaken by the Indian Government in response to the subversive actions by extremists operating from Pakistan territory striving to tear away the State of Punjab from India for the purpose of creating the so-called state of Khalistan there.

A particularly large-scale subversive action was to have taken place in the last few days, but the plan became known to the Indian authorities and was prevented in time, according to reports. The matter concerns an attempt on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India, and Islamabad's gross interference in its internal affairs, interference which continues to grow as the dangerous military-political alliance between Pakistan and the United States grows stronger.

It is known that Pakistan has practically become a bridgehead for Washington's undeclared war against the Afghan people. "Dushman" units are being formed on its territory under CIA control. There are U.S. military bases on its territory that are being constantly expanded and modernized. In some regions, the Pentagon has begun constructing electronic bases to collect intelligence information on India, Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union.

In recent years, Islamabad has received almost $3.5 billion from Washington for the purchase of U.S. arms. We must note that these arms are also being used by separatists supported by the Pakistani authorities. It has been reported that the U.S. aid will become even greater in the near future. The Indian press says that the Pakistan regime is an obedient tool of the U.S. policy of state terrorism directed against those countries whose social systems and independent course do not suit Washington.

NEW TIMES INTERVIEWS CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN

LD312150 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- The unity of the Kampuchean people has been the earnest [as received] of the recent decisive victories over the enemies, stressed General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Heng Samrin in an interview to a NEW TIMES correspondent. The enemy's fortified positions and the most important bases along the Kampuchean-Thai border have been routed. That frustrated the wily calculations of Pol Pot men and their allies who have the intention to overthrow people's power in our country in 1984-85," said Heng Samrin.

"The Kampuchean Army has strengthened its positions along the frontier with Thailand. It now guarantees full safety to the residents of the areas where enemies earlier managed to infiltrate into our territory, terrorize civilians, disrupt their normal life. The results of the work with those who in their time yielded to the enemy propaganda give rise to our feeling of legitimate pride. Owing to the humane policy of the party and the state with regard to the deceived people, they more frequently come over to the side of the people. That phenomenon has now acquired a mass character,' said the leader of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

"The situation in Kampuchea is now more stable than any time before. The armed forces have consolidated their positions along the frontier with Thailand, thereby creating the reliable guarantee of order and security for the population. The people are actively contributing to the development of the motherland and its defence, and are confident of the morrow.

"The prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the world arena grows with every passing day," said Heng Samrin. "The public of a number of Western countires, for instance, Sweden and France, denounce the Pol Pot clique and demand that an end be put to its support both in political and military spheres. It is used by international reaction for heightening tension".

"Accomplishments of the Kampuchean people in all spheres during the past six years and the new life of our people are inseparably linked with fraternal timely assistance and support from Vietnam, Laos, the friendly socialist countries, above all the great Soviet Union", stressed the leader of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

SRV'S NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES LENIN PRIZE

LD312041 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 31 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Among the winners of the International Lenin Prize for the strengthening of peace among the peoples is Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the SRV State Council and chairman of the SRV National Assembly.

[Begin Nguyen Huu Tho recording, in Vietnamese with superimposed Russian translation] Allow me to express my cordial thanks to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to the International Lenin Prize Committee for their high recognition of my services. In receiving this high award, I once again experienced feelings of immeasurable respect for the great Soviet people and for their tried and tested vanguard, the CPSU, a tireless and consistent fighter for the triumph of the ideals of peace, friendship, and cooperation among peoples.

The grim years our country has lived through have tested and tempered the brotherhood of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, which was led at its inception by the great Lenin and the leader of the Vietnamese revolution, Ho Chi Minh. Today, there is unity in everything between us and the Soviet Union; the concern and alarm of the fraternal Soviet Union over the fate of peace is ours also. Unfortunately, there is currently much to be alarmed about. U.S. militarist circles are unwilling to heed the lessons of history. They are escalating the nuclear arms race, saturating Europe with their missiles, and fanning the flames of war in various parts of the world. I consider that the peace initiatives being put forward by the Soviet Union in the international arena should be supported by all countries. The Communist Party, Government and people of Vietnam have done and will continue to do everything possible to put those initiatives into effect so that the tragedy of Vietnam is never repeated, so that the inciters of war may be defeated, so that peace may triumph on earth. The struggle for peace is a matter of conscience for me and for every one of my compatriots. [end recording]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HUSAK CONTINUES USSR VISIT

PRAVDA Carries Biography

PM311101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 First Edition p 1

["On a visit to the Soviet Union: Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the CSSR" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, is an outstanding party and state leader of the CSSR and an eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

After Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, Comrade Husak held various leading posts in the party and state organs. In May 1946, he was elected deputy of the Legislative National Assembly and became chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Slovakia. Taking part in the revolutionary forces' implacable political struggle against the internal reaction, Comrade Husak made a major contribution to the working people's victory over the forces of reaction in February 1948 in Slovakia.

After the February victory, Comrade Husak held responsible party and state posts. In 1949 at the Ninth CPCZ Congress, he was elected a member of the CPCZ Central Committee. In the early fifties, as a result of unsubstantiated accusations Comrade Husak was relieved of all his posts and then illegally sentenced. After rehabilitation in 1963 he engaged in scientific activity and worked in the system of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. In April 1968 he was appointed deputy chairman of the CSSR Government.

Comrade Husak, steering a consistent Marxist-Leninist policy, took an active part in overcoming the profound socioeconomic crisis of 1968-69. In August 1969 he was elected first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee. In the same year, he became a member of the CPCZ Central Committee and its Presidium.

At the CPCZ Central Committee April 1969 Plenum, at which the new CPCZ leadership was created, Comrade Husak was elected first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The new CPCZ leadership headed by Comrade Husak succeeded in rallying all Marxist-Leninist forces in the party, purging its ranks of alien elements, restoring ideological and organizational unity, restoring and intensifying the CPCZ's fraternal ties with the CPSU and the other communist and workers parties, and strengthening the ties of friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The 14th CPCZ Congress in May 1971 confirmed the correctness of the CPCZ Central Committee's political line after April 1969 and drafted a program for the further all-around development of socialist society in Czechoslovakia. The congress elected Comrade Husak general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In 1971, he also took the post of chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee.

At the 15th CPCZ Congress in April 1976 and at the 16th CPCZ Congress in April 1981, Comrade Husak was reelected general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In May 1975, Comrade Husak was elected president of the CSSR. In 1980 he was re-elected and on 22 May 1985 he was reelected once more as president of the CSSR.

In the years of active implementation of the decisions of the 14th, 15th, and 16th CPCZ Congresses, the Czechoslovak working people under the leadership of their Communist Party have achieved great successes in all spheres of building a developed socialist society -- in the economy, culture, education, and domestic and foreign policy. All these successes for the fraternal people of the CSSR are inextricably linked with the name of Gustav Husak, who enjoys high prestige and the trust of the CSSR party and working people.

Comrade Husak is the author of many printed works and several books. His most important works are "On the Peasant Question in Slovakia," the monograph "Testimony of the Slovak National Uprising," and anthologies of selected articles and speeches.

Comrade Husak has been awarded numerous Czechoslovak and foreign orders for his outstanding services to socialist Czechoslovakia and his great contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and foreign countries. He has been awarded the title of Hero of the CSSR three times. Noting Comrade Husak's outstanding role in the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and his great contribution to the consolidation of peace and socialism, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has twice awarded him the USSR's top awards: the Order of Lenin and the Order of the October Revolution. Comrade Husak has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and has been presented with an Order of Lenin and "Gold Star" medal.

Comrade Husak has visited the Soviet Union many times and has frequently headed CSSR party and government delegations to the USSR.

Soviet Communists and all Soviet people warmly welcome the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and express the firm conviction that the visit will be an important milestone on the path of the further consolidation of friendship, fraternal unity, and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ and the Soviet Union and the CSSR.

Tikhonov, Husak Speak at Exhibit

LD311039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The national exhibition "Czechoslovakia-1984" devoted to the 40th anniversary of the end of the national liberation struggle of the Czech people and the liberation of its country by the Soviet Army from the fascist occupiers, opened in Moscow today at the USSR Main Committee for Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, arrived to participated in the solemn opening of the exhibition. The state flags of the USSR and the CSSR are unfurled on one of the largest pavilions of the country's chief exhibition. Thousands of Muscovites and guests in the capital have gathered here. Those assembled applauded Comrades Tikhonov, Husak, Aliyev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Rusakov. Also present were Comrades Antonov, Marchuk, Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Rohlicek and Potac, deputy chairmen of the CSSR Government and heads of a number of ministries and departments of the USSR and CSSR. Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, spoke at the opening of the exhibition:

The historical achievements of the Czech people, Comrade Tikhonov said, which were achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party and those significant changes which took place in its life during the years of people's power, are reflected in the present exhibition. One can note with great satisfaction that Soviet-Czech cooperation has reached a high level and is of a vital, multifaceted nature. The moving force of our cooperation was and remains the stable alliance of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. There are broad contracts between state organs, public organizations, and production collectives of our countries and we have close ties in the fields of ideology, science, education, health care, and sports. There is an intensive exchange of cultural treasures, which enriches the spiritual life of our fraternal peoples. Economic and scientific-technical cooperation is acquiring increasing significance in our bilateral relations. No little success has been achieved in recent years in the framework of the process of socialist economic integration. The trade turnover between our countries is increasing quickly and in the current 5-year plan will reach R55,000 million.

We see great possibilities in organizing the joint development and introduction of leading scientific-technical decisions in creating the latest electronic equipment, microprocessors, industrial robots, computer controlled machine tools, and other modern technology and leading technological processes, in particular. The implementation of the jointly developed program for long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR for the period up to the year 2000 is an important step in this direction.

The fraternal socialist countries are united in their efforts to firmly pursue the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence. The results of the meeting of top-level party and state figures of socialist countries which took place in Warsaw and their unanimous decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact were convincing proof of their determination to achieve an improvement in the international situation. This treaty is a reliable protection for the achievements of socialism, peace in Europe and international security.

In conclusion, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, Comrade Tikhonov conveyed to the working people of the CSSR sincere wishes for new successes in the building of a developed socialist society and wished the fraternal Czech people happiness and prosperity.

Our exhibition, Gustav Husak said, opens at the end of May when the peoples of our countries have celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. The symbolic and brief title of the exhibition is intended to reflect the sources from which the new Czechoslovakia was born 40 years ago, as well as the path which it has traveled, and it is intended to show how that country lives today and which tasks it has set itself.

In enduring unity with this, the exhibition shows the historical roots of the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance, as well as the achievements of and the prospects for our international cooperation. The exhibition is evidence of our peoples' gratitude to the fraternal Soviet people for their heroism and their sacrifices, through which they made a decisive contribution to the routing of fascism in World War II and to the liberation from fascist enslavement of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and a number of other European states. It shows how profoundly our people preserve the memory of the Soviet heroes who, during the years of the Great Patriotic War, fought and died for our freedom.

The exhibition is evidence of the heroic results of the victorious struggle and of the creative work of our people over the last 40 years. The revolutionary struggle which the working class and the working people waged under the leadership of the Communist Party led to the establishment of people's power, to the destruction of exploitation, to the socialist transformations of society, and to joining the path of the construction of developed socialism.

Rightly proud of the results which have been attained, the Czechoslovak people are devoting major attention to new tasks and requirements. They are directing their efforts first and foremost to accelerating the dynamics of socioeconomic development, to the intensification and the more rapid raising of the scientific-technological level of the national economy, and to the perfection of its planned administration and the development of the working people's initiative.

The Czechoslovak people, the guest continued, do not for a minute forget the danger of war, evinced by the aggressive adventurist policy of international imperialism, headed by the United States. They totally support the peaceful foreign policy and the initiatives of the Soviet Union directed at the constructive solution of contemporary international problems.

In conclusion, Gustav Husak expressed his confidence that the exhibition would contribute to the further deepening of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

The speeches by Comrades Tikhonov and Husak were received with applause.

Gustav Husak declared the exhibition open. The national anthems of the CSSR and the USSR were heard. There was an inspection of the exhibition. The guests familiarized themselves with the products of engineering and instrumentation enterprises and of the chemical and light industries, of agricultural, road-building, and construction machinery, and with other exhibits.

Gorbachev, Husak Hold Talks

PM030924 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On May 31 Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, who is paying an official friendly visit to the USSR.

The sides exchanged information about progress in building socialism and communism and about preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and for the 17th Congress of the CPCZ. They noted with satisfaction the high level of interaction between the two fraternal parties and intensive Soviet-Czechoslovak contacts through government and public organizations. They expressed their mutual desire for the further expansion of relations of an alliance between the two countries and for strengthening friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Much attention was given to the condition of and prospects for the development of economic contacts. The importance of the consistent implementation of the program of long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia for the period to the year 2000 was emphasized.

It was decided to give a fresh impetus to the work to expand specialization and co-production and to pool efforts in the advanced areas of science, technology, and production. The efficient pooling of the production, scientific, and technical potentials of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the other socialist countries in the CEMA will contribute to the planned growth of their national economies, to the implementation of the social programs formulated by the fraternal parties, and to the realization of the creative potentialities of socialism.

The sides exchanged opinions on outstanding international problems. They stressed that now that the international situation is complex and dangerous, it is becoming more and more imperative and urgent to terminate the nuclear arms race and to prevent it from spreading into space. The accomplishment of that task is important not only in itself, but would make it easier to reach agreements on other international questions and pave the way to stronger trust between states belonging to different social systems and to the development of mutually advantageous exchanges and cooperation in the economy, culture, and other fields.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, like the other fraternal socialist countries, are determined to work in this direction. It is quite realistic and possible to restrain the nuclear danger and to advance toward a lasting peace. This only requires that the United States and its NATO allies give up their attempts to upset the existing rough parity of military forces and build their relations with socialist countries on the basis of mutual respect, equality, and respect for each other's legitimate interests.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak stressed the great importance of the prolongation of the Warsaw Treaty at the summit meeting of the party leaders and statesmen of the Warsaw Treater member-countries in Warsaw in April 1985. They expressed the conviction that it is necessary to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and to expand cooperation among allied socialist countries in the political, economic, social, cultural, and military fields to meet the needs of the present-day stage of development.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of complete unity and mutual understanding that is characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ and between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Gustav Husak extended to Mikhail Gorbachev an invitation to pay a visit of friendship to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Cooperation Program Signed

LD311840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, signed a program of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR for the period up to the year 2000.

Present at the signing were, from the Soviet side: Comrades Aliyev, Grishin, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, and Rusakov; Comrade Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Antonov, Marchuk, and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; heads of ministries and departments; and other officials.

From the Czechoslovak side: Comrades Rohlicek and Potac, deputy chairmen of the CSSR Government; and other officials who are accompanying Gustav Husak on his trip to the USSR.

Husak Decorates Tikhonov

LD311821 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Gustav Husak has presented Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov in the Kremlin with the Klement Gottwald Order, the CSSR highest state award. Comrade Tikhonov has been presented with this award for his great services toward strengthening friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU, between the CSSR and the USSR, and the peoples of the two countries.

Attending the presentation were Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Gromyko, Kuznetsov, and other Soviet and Czechoslovak officials.

Leaders Attend Dinner

LD311825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Government today in the Great Kremlin Palace gave a dinner in honor of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

Together with Comrade Husak were the Czechoslovak officials who are accompanying him on the trip.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Grishin, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov and Rusakov; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.

Gorbachev Addresses Dinner

LD311551 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 31 May 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the dinner given in the Kremlin today in honour of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

"Dear Comrade Husak, dear Czechoslovak friends, Comrades,

the official visit of friendship of the leader of fraternal Czechoslovakia to our country is drawing to a close. If we sum up in brief the results of the visit, we may say that another important step has been taken in the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and in strengthening friendship and relations of an alliance between our parties and peoples.

We are all sincerely glad to have this new meeting with Comrade Husak, a prominent figure in the international communist movement and a long-time and loyal friend of our country. Recently the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia re-elected him president of the republic. I want cordially to congratulate you, dear Comrade Husak, anew and to wish you the best of health and every success in your important party and state work.

Comrades, at the beginning of this month of May we formally celebrated the anniversary of the great victory over fascism and simultaneously the 40th anniversary of the completion of the national-liberation struggle of the Czechs and Slovaks and the liberation of your country from the Nazi invaders. All the subsequent development of Czechoslovakia has been unbreakably associated with those historical events."

"Good proof of this fact is the national jubilee exhibition Czechoslovakia-1985, which opened in Moscow today. It is an impressive account of the results of the road travelled by the country, a report of a sort by the people's rule on the transformation carried out, the graphic evidence of the superiority of the socialist system and its boundless potentialities. At the same time it is a marvellous example of how greatly socialist countries benefit by cooperation and mutual assistance and of what they can accomplish by pooling their efforts.

While the exhibition makes it possible to evaluate present-day achievements, the program of long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia signed by us for the period to the year 2000 offers a glimpse of the future. It defines both guidelines for our economic cooperation and major joint projects the implementation of which will be important to the national economies of both countries."

"Economic contacts between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have reached considerable proportions. The Soviet Union has long been Czechoslovakia's leading foreign trade partner while Czechoslovakia is our country's second largest trade partner. What is to be done today is to go much farther. What I mean is the development of those areas of our cooperation which offer the greatest payback, namely, specialisation and co-production in engineering and other industries.

Clear perspectives and confidence of the future are immensely important in the present-day world with its complicated conditions for economic growth, dramatic market fluctuations and tough competition. It is these perspectives and this confidence that are given to the fraternal countries by socialist economic integration and by their cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis within the CMEA framework. But these are riches which do not lie on the surface. It is necessary to work well to make good use of them. We are yet to accomplish a good deal and to resolve a number of major problems together."

"The priority task here is to work jointly to accelerate scientific and technical progress. Today this offers the key to the intensification of social production, to raising the living standards of the population and to improving the entire socialist way of life, and of course, to strengthening the defences of the socialist countries.

Another important task is to look for an optimum and most efficient mechanism of cooperation among the CMEA member countries and to introduce economic forms and methods which would stimulate the pooling of efforts in material production, scientific research and design and experimental work.

Understandably, both problems -- advance to the foremost frontiers of science, technology and processes and the economic cooperation -- are closely interrelated. All the fraternal countries have an interest in resolving those problems.

In the course of our today's talks the sides reiterated the resolve of the USSR and Czechoslovakia to make together with the other CMEA members a befitting contribution to that vital cause."

"We are convinced that the rise to higher levels of economic integration will mean a new quality of cooperation among fraternal countries in all the other spheres as well. Vladimir I. Lenin pointed out on more than one occasion the interdependence and mutual influence of economics and politics. Practice is bearing out over and over again the correctness of this idea. The objective processes of social development prompt today the need to expand the international socialist division of labour and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the peoples following the road of socialism.

This is especially important in the present-day heated international situation.

We cannot close our eyes to realities. Regrettably, the world situation remains complex and dangerous. American first-strike nuclear missiles continue to be deployed in Western Europe. West German revanchism is again making itself heard; and the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences of the allied powers and the results of the post-war development are called in question with obvious encouragement from the other side of the ocean."

"The actions of the aggressive imperialist forces in different parts of the world, their encroachments upon the norms of international law and their disregard for world public opinion are deplorable.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia together with other fraternal countries are consistently standing for putting an end to the escalation of tension by imperialism, which can lead to nuclear conflict, and are painstakingly working for the solution of outstanding problems.

Our clear position and initiatives on this score are well known. We offered the United States at the Geneva talks to take joint measures to prevent the militarisation of space and to terminate the arms race on earth. This would be immensely important to lessening and eventually eliminating the threat of war."

"The second round of these talks opened in Geneva yesterday. The Soviet Union, as before, will work at these talks for honest and fair decisions in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Naturally, we need reciprocity in this matter of vital importance.

The Soviet Union reiterates its proposal on an immediate moratorium on nuclear and space weapons. Such a moratorium would hold back already now the arms race on earth and prevent it from being extended into space. Given the rough parity of forces today a moratorium on nuclear and space weapons would not give advantage to either side but would fully meet the principle of equality and equal security."

"The introduction of the moratorium is viewed by us just as the first step which can help strengthen mutual trust and proceed onto the road of radical reductions in nuclear armaments. We suggest that in introducing the moratorium, the Soviet Union and the United States agree that they will make at the talks during a specific period, say, a month or two, their practical proposals on all the questions under consideration, including the levels to which they would be prepared to reduce their strategic offensive armaments, naturally, on the condition that attack space weapons are banned.

We stand for returning Soviet-American relations to normalcy, onto the road of detente and mutually beneficial cooperation. It is time for the American side to translate into the language of practical actions its statements about its readiness to move in that direction."

"I would like to stress with satisfaction that our Czechoslovak friends and we have a common approach to outstanding international problems. We draw on unity for strength. The Warsaw Treaty Organisation has been ensuring for our countries security and the possibility to live and work in conditions of peace during three decades now. Recently it was unanimously decided to prolong it. We shall continue to perfect and strengthen our defensive military and political alliance.

Comrades, the Soviet and Czechoslovak Communists are now advancing towards the regular congresses of their parties. The eve-of-congress period, as usual, involves the summing up of results, the identification of reserves and the formulation of tasks for the future. The most important of those tasks is the strengthening of friendship between allied socialist states, our associates in the struggle for common goals."

"Friendship among the peoples of the socialist countries is the greatest achievement, one may say, our common priceless asset, which we should preserve and replenish.

Let us then continue to do everything possible to strengthen comprehensive interaction between our fraternal parties and to expand relations of comradeship and friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslavak peoples.

Let us continue resolutely to stand for our common cause, socialism and peace.

Allow me in conclusion, speaking on behalf of the Soviet leadership, on behalf of our entire party and the Soviet people, to wish Comrade Husak, the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and all the Communists and working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia fresh great successes in work for the good of their socialist homeland."

Husak Speaks at Dinner

LD311638 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- "Czechoslovak-Soviet relations of an alliance and Czechoslovakia's belonging to the socialist community constitute a constant and immutable basis of our foreign-policy orientation and give us much support in building socialism", Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, said in his speech at the dinner given in his honour in the Kremlin today by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

"We consider a substantial expansion of our participation in international socialist integration to be a component and precondition of the acceleration of the pace of our development", Gustav Husak stressed. "We lay emphasis primarily on the priority development of specialization and co-production, on the coordination of research and on concerted progress in other areas. New tasks cannot be accomplished, independence of capitalism furthered and the needs of our people better met unless the forces and resources of our countries are pooled even more effectively and unless our economies are brought closer together. That is why we attach fundamental importance to the implementation of the accords reached at the economic summit of the CMEA member countries in June 1984. The key role for us is played by economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, the concrete areas and goals of which are defined by the program for its development to the year 2000 which we signed today."

Touching upon foreign-policy problems, Gustav Husak noted that "the reactionary forces of international imperialism led by the United States' imperialist circles have embarked upon the road of waging another crusade against progress and encouraging revanchism. Chasing world supremacy and strategic superiority, they have initiated another round of the arms race and started preparations for the militarization of space. The threat caused to world peace by their adventuristic aggressive policy imperatively demands stronger unity and better coordination of the actions of the socialist community and also the consolidation of all the peace-loving democratic and realistic forces in the world for struggle to avert the threat of war."

"Czechoslovakia", he stressed, "fully supports the Soviet Union's policy of peace and its initiatives, which point to realistic and constructive ways to resolve the problems of arms limitation, the lessening of international tension and the resumption of constructive international cooperation. We voice unconditional support also for the new concrete proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev here today."

Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak noted, will continue in the future, too, to participate energetically and in full in the implementation of the concerted foreign policy of the socialist community and in the joint struggle and measures to safeguard peace and to avert the threat posed by imperialism. According to him, an especially important contribution to this effect is made by the unanimous decision to prolong the Warsaw Treaty taken at the recent meeting of the highest party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty countries in Warsaw.

Gustav Husak noted that the imperialist forces were using diverse means in their attempts to divide socialist countries and stressed that the Czechoslovak Communists well know that tactic and rejected it.

"We will do everything possible to strengthen the unity and cooperation of all the peace forces in the struggle for averting the threat of war and ensuring the victory of the cause of peace and progress all over the world", the Czechoslovak party and state leader stressed.

Farewell Ceremony

LD311851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, left Moscow for home today. He was staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

A farewell ceremony for Gustav Husak was held before his departure in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, bid a cordial farewell to Gustav Husak.

Present at the farewell ceremony in the Kremlin were Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

The motorcade, accompanied by an honorary motorcycle escort, set off from the Kremlin for Sheremetyevo Airport. The state flags of the CSSR and the USSR and banners of greeting flew on the streets and in the squares of the route. Muscovites greeted the secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

Husak Sends Telegram

LD312006 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, has sent a telegram of the following contents to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

"Leaving the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I wholeheartedly thank the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and all Soviet people for the warm welcome, hospitality and the atmosphere of cordiality which surrounded me throughout my stay in the USSR".

"During the visit I had an opportunity to see for myself once again what profound sentiments of sincere friendship the Soviet people entertain to our socialist country and to the working people of Czechoslovakia. The conversations and meetings with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which were held in the spirit of complete unity of views and mutual understanding, reaffirmed the steady resolve of our Communist Parties, states and peoples to continue to develop and deepen fraternal relations on the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

"The signing of the programme for long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR for the period ending in the year 2000 has opened fresh prospects for the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation for the benefit of our states and peoples, in the interests of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community".

"I wish you dear comrades, Communists, and all Soviet people new successes in the implementation of the Leninish policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the cause of further building the developed socialist society and the historical struggle for the removal of the threat of war and for lasting peace throughout the world".

NAVAL DETACHMENT CONCLUDES VISIT TO POLAND

PM311621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Special correspondent Captain First Rank A. Kontiyevskiy report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Gdynia, 30 May -- The official friendly visit to Poland by a detachment of Soviet warships has ended here. A scientific conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact was held at the garrison's officers club on the day before. Soviet and Polish Navy servicemen took part in it. The speakers stressed the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the routing of German fascism, the vast significance of the Soviet and Polish servicemen's brotherhood in arms which was born out of the years of joint struggle against the common enemy, and the need to comprehensively strengthen the defense capability of the socialist community countries.

Thousands of Polish citizens visited the Soviet warships, where they saw for themselves the crews' life and routine. A concert was given for the guests on the upper deck. The detachment of Soviet warships, consisting of the Groznyy missile cruiser and the Neukrotimyy escort ship under the flag of Admiral K. Makarov, commander of the Twice Order of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, left hospitable Gdynia 30 May and set a course for the open sea.

SOVIET-POLISH TRADE UNION SEMINAR HELD IN MOSCOW

PM311011 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 May 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Seminar"]

[Text] A joint Soviet-Polish seminar on the theme of "The Trade Unions' Place and Role in Socialist Society" was held in Moscow 20-26 May. The following took part in its work: leading Polish trade union workers; representatives of the AUCCTU, trade union central committees, the Moscow Oblast Trade Union Council, and the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies; chairmen of trade union committees of a number of industrial enterprises; and professors and lecturers at the AUCCTU's N.M. Shvernik Higher School for the Trade Union Movement.

The seminar examined fundamental tenets of Leninist teaching on trade unions, organized an exchange of experience on their practical application in the activity of Soviet and Polish trade unions, and discussed features of the ideological struggle at the contemporary stage and of the international trade union movement. Polish trade union workers paid visits to trade union central committees, industrial and agricultural enterprises, and culture complexes.

The seminar participants expressed their unanimous conviction of the need for strict observance of Leninist principles in trade unions' activity as the principal condition for constantly enhancing their role in socialist building. They noted the importance of stepping up trade unions' ideological and educational work among working people and youth. They stressed that Soviet and Polish trade unions will continue to wage a resolute struggle against imperialism's intrigues, for peace and friendship among working people and the peoples of all countries, and against the threat of nuclear war.

MARTYNOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PRICE OFFICE CHIEF

PM311345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Developing Relations of Cooperation"]

[Text] N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, has received B. Szikszai, chairman of the Hungarian National Material and Price Office. During a talk held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, certain questions of bilateral cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in the sphere of material and technical supply were examined.

HUNGARIAN PROPAGANDA OFFICIAL VISITS AZERBAIJAN

GF021500 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Tibor (?Kristchev), deputy director of the MSZMP Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department, who is currently in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Azerbaijan for a few days.

During his stay, the guest acquainted himself with sites of interest in Baku, visited the oil and gas extraction administration imeni [name indistinct], and held talks with the officials of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department.

The guest also met with the aktivs of the [words indistinct] the Azerbaijan SSR State University imeni Kirov and the Baku Higher Party School. In his talks with the aktivs, he lectured on the situation of the ideological work being carried out in Hungary in line with the decisions adopted by the 13th MSZMP Congress.

Tibor (?Kristchev) was received by Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU311512 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] On 31 May Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Zhulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Soviet Union, who was in Kiev. In a converstation, satisfaction was expressed with the steady development and deepening of fraternal frienship and cooperation between the Communist Parties and peoples of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, and with the complete identity of their foreign policy. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy gave an account of the work performed by the republic's party organizations to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum and of the preparations of the Soviet Ukraine's Communists and working people for the 27th CPSU Congress. Zhulev spoke about the progress made in accomplishing the socioeconomic tasks set by the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communists and about the country's preparations for the next BCP congress.

The conversation passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere and was attended by Merkulov, chief of a department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Tonev, Bulgarian consul general in Kiev.

BURLATSKIY COMMENTS ON BRANDT, CRAXI VISITS

LD021941 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 85

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Fedor Burlatskiy]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The week that has passed in international life can, with good reason, be called Europe week. It is indeed here, on our continent, that important events have been taking place recently, which are attracting the attention of the international community. Perhaps, one of the most important of these events is the visit of leading Western European political figures to Moscow. Hardly had the successful and fruitful visit by Willy Brandt, the chairman of the SPD [Social Democratic Party], ended, than the visit and negotiations with the Soviet leadership of Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi began. These visits are different in character, but they do have one feature in common, which can also be said of many other recent political contacts.

It is possible that I may appear as an extreme optimist, but I have this feeling that these events somehow recall the first steps of detente on the European Continent during the seventies, but of course, on a qualitatively new level of relations. Then there was talk of unfreezing the cold war, a thaw between West and East; now there is talk of something greater, of restoring detente to its full strength, and not just restoring it, but developing it further and deeper in many directions. Notwithstanding its unprecedented pressure on its allies, Washington has never succeeded in burying detente nor in canceling the gains of detente on the European Continent. Economic and cultural cooperation between the countries of Eastern and Western Europe has continued, and in many directions, progressed. European countries have also maintained their fidelity to the notion of detente itself and to the Final Act adopted at Helsinki 10 years ago.

It is understandable that what could be called the 5-year period of Ronald Reagan's presidency could not but tell on the European Continent also. With an energy that, really, is worthy of a better use, he has tried and is trying to shake that edifice of European security which has been erected in Europe with such difficulty and has overcome many obstacles and prejudices over the last 10 years. The edifice has held up; its foundation has turned out to be strong, because detente did not just express the strivings of either political figures or governments. No, it reflected the interests and frame of mind of all European peoples: to live in peace and good-neighborliness and to cooperate with each other. Far too great a price was paid by the Europeans in the World War II to think about a third one.

Strictly speaking, not a single European of sound mind can think about a third war, a nuclear war. Here, it must be said, there is a substantial difference between the ideas of Western Europeans and North Americans and the reason for this is obvious: In the event of such a war, Western Europe would simply be wiped off the face of our planet. Everybody knows this in Europe, and although one part of the population in Western Europe talks about this at the top of its voice at antinuclear meetings, processions and demonstrations, the other part, following the lead of Washington's policy, carries this knowledge within itself, like a cold frog against its heart.

The United States is another matter: Of course, the American people also do not want nuclear war and understand its consequences, but there are military experts and political figures there who are still reckoning on such a war somewhere in Europe or in another region of the world, while others hope to create some sort of shield against nuclear weapons, and even to strike blows from behind this shield with impunity. In a word, they want to slip out from under the press instead of halting its motion.

What is taking place in Europe of late? I think that one can say that at the moment two lines of overall European policy are in particularly acute and particularly obvious conflict: one of them is constructive, the other destructive. The first is trying to prolong the cause of detente in new conditions: It regards the interests of security, cooperation, and the search for mutually acceptable compromises as of paramount importance. The other line, the destructive one, looks for ways of foisting confrontation between Western and Eastern Europe, and thirsts for, I would say, some sort of revenge against the spirit of Helsinki itself.

The meetings which took place in Moscow made a serious contribution to the cause of restoring detente and the development of constructive tendencies. Our partners at the Moscow talks treated with great understanding the new Soviet initiatives directed at achieving positive results in Geneva, where this week the second round of talks began this week, and more than that: also at realizing a genuine leap toward civilized relations between states and peoples.

Bettino Craxi appraised highly the political will of the Soviet leadership, which is concentrating the country's efforts on solving major economic and social problems. He stressed that Italy is similarly making efforts to implement industrial and technological modernization.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON ITALIAN PREMIER'S VISIT

Speech at Kremlin Dinner

PM311437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech delivered by Italian Prime Minister Craxi at 29 May Kremlin dinner in his honor under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] B. Craxi's Speech

Mr General Secretary,

I warmly thank you for the friendly reception given to me and my wife and to Foreign Minister Andreotti and the Italian delegation. I thank you for the friendship you have displayed toward my country and the attention to the role which the Italian Government plays in the defense of peace in Europe and the world. I am very pleased to be in Moscow 27 years after my first visit to your great country and I want to tell you that I am undertaking my present visit with particular and lively interest. For me, it is above all an opportunity to confirm personally to the Soviet leadership the feelings of friendship and the desire for sincere and peaceful cooperation that inspire Italy in the sphere of international relations. This desire is also directed toward the people and Government of the Soviet Union with which we want to strengthen accords in various fields of the whole complex of relations in an atmosphere of understanding, mutual advantage, and the utmost mutual respect. I am sure that the progress of relations between Italy and the Soviet Union will also serve in the future the interests of peace, detente, and international stability.

I also admit that I very much wanted to meet with you personally and to discuss with you and the members of the Soviet Government your assessments and impressions on the questions of great importance that so directly affect the supreme interests of mankind. Today's talks were very constructive and interesting in that sense and fully confirmed the importance of our visit and enabled us to note the high degree to which its aims have been achieved.

On the bilateral plane today's talks opened up new paths to give additional impetus to the cooperation agreements. We established that specific opportunities exist for balanced development and in this connection expressed the intention to develop cooperation dynamically on a stable and firm basis.

The complementary nature of our two countries' economies provides very promising opportunities for developing reciprocal exchanges. In Italy we are making efforts to implement industrial and technical modernization so that our production system constantly accords with the demands of the international market. In our activity, we are concerned not only with the requirements of economic devlopment but also with our people's social progress under conditions of political and democratic stability and the constant renewal of society. I noted with great interest that in your recent report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, you paid a great deal of attention to the attainment of new goals of renewal and economic and social progress.

That is why I think that the coincidence of the avenues of production's quantitative and qualitative development gives our two countries points of contact for expanding the foundations of their cooperation.

It is also desirable that relations of a new, constructive, and frank type be established between the EEC and CEMA creating under terms to be agreed the prerequisites for future possible specific cooperation, thus ensuring positive conditions for dialogue between Eastern and Western Europe.

I am more convinced than ever that the development of economic relations creates a firm basis for efforts aimed at establishing in practice conditions of greater trust and international understanding and the peoples' peaceful progress. The Italian Government long ago set itself the task of promoting the establishment of these conditions with a view to a broader prospect of peace. We have proceeded from this premise, developing contacts and cooperation with many governments of East European countries and seeking to bring the peoples closer together irrespective of existing difference in their political, social, and economic systems.

Peace is a principle and a duty to which there is no alternative. That is the idea I also found clearly expressed in your speech to the Central Committee plenum which I have just mentioned.

I can say with complete confidence that this peaceful goal inspires not only Italy, but also all its allies. We would consider it absurd to resume the arms race at a time when thousands of people are struggling every day for survival; we reject once and for all the principle of military superiority and we oppose turning to military operations as a way of resolving troublesome issues. Peace under conditions of security, peace for all, security for everyone, security at the lowest possible level of forces on the basis of balanced and monitorable agreements remains our goal. We are seeking arms control as the prerequisite and instrument for the gradual and balanced process of univeral disarmament in Europe and the world.

We have stated our support for the Soviet-U.S. accord of 7-8 January this year which, in our opinion, is the result of mutual understanding and is a balanced combination of different interests and priorities. This balance should be preserved. The prospects of the talks that began as a result of this accord should be an incentive to the intensification of the relevant positions and consequently an undertaking to continue, with a sense of responsibility and in a spirit of frankness, the talks in all three fields, making efforts to resolve specific problems stemming from the principle of interconnection agreed in Geneva, with the prime goal being to not violate the letter and spirit of the ABM Treaty while conducting talks on any new element proposed and preserving the strategic correlation bases on the approximate parity of forces.

It is always easier to destroy than to reach agreement and easier to conduct polemics than to try to find points of contact. Talks are always difficult. Nonetheless, another failure at the talks would create a situation incomparably more complex.

In 1985 important anniversaries occur: the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, a tragedy which we must never forget, and of the creation of the United Nations and also the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act.

I believe that significant joint efforts to set up a more reliable, more stable, and less jeopardized peace would be the best way of celebrating these important dates. For that it is important that the Geneva talks should develop positively; similarly we believe it is important to ensure the continuity of the CSCE process in all its components, including human rights, for the improvement of dialogue in Europe and the consolidation of trust in international relations. Similarly common efforts can be aimed at easing international tension in the search for political solution to the crisis situations existing in various geographical regions.

Among these regions I want to dwell in particular on the Near East on which -- and not by virtue of its geographical proximity alone -- the anxious attention of Italy and all EC countries is riveted.

Lebanon in flames will have no future unless it finds the path of national conciliation. We know that the Soviet Government also shares that opinion.

B. Craxi then touched on the problem of a Near East settlement.

Both in the Near East and in other crisis situations, he said, political solutions must be sought through international negotiations, without outside interference, with full respect for the political independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of states and the peoples' basic rights. These are the prerequisites to which we must pay increasing attention to build a future in which progress and peace will always prevail over any other factor of danger, instability, and crisis.

With a view to the same end, the method of political consultations we employ positively between our countries deserves to be further developed at its various levels.

It is with these sentiments, expressing thanks once more for the reception given to us, that I wish health to all those present.

Press Conference

PM311511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] At a meeting with Soviet and Foreign journalists, B. Craxi termed the results of his talks with M.S. Gorbachev good, stressing that they were conducted "in a frank and friendly atmosphere and ended with positive results on a whole series of question discussed."

Touching on the two sides' desire to further develop mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation, he noted that Italy is not afraid of thus promoting the enhanced effectiveness of the Soviet economy. "I do not share the view that exists in some places that the USSR's economic might could be a threat to Europe," the Italian prime minister said.

Answering questions connected with the U.S. Administration's "star wars" program, B. Craxi said that he understands "the Soviet Union's legitimate concern at the plans to militarize space because this threatens to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium."

On the same day B. Craxi laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers toured the Kremlin sights.

With the guest were A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Further on Departure

PM311145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] B. Craxi, chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, left the Soviet Union 30 May. He had been in our country on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

At Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport the guest was seen off at the aircraft ramp by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister.

Taking part in the sendoff were A.K. Antonov and G.I. Marchuk, deputh chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers B.P. Bugayev and S.P. Burenkov; S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister; N.M. Lunkov, USSR ambassador to Italy; and USSR Foreign Ministry section chiefs A.L. Adamishin and D.S. Nikiforov.

G. Migliuolo, Italian ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

The state flags of Italy and the USSR were raised at the airport.

Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti, who had been accompanying B. Craxi, left with him.

PRAVDA REPORTS WILLY BRANDT PRESS CONFERENCE

PM031001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "W. Brandt Press Conference"]

[Text] The talks we have had in Moscow have been characterized by realism and an awareness of responsibility for people's lives. Such an intensive exchange of opinions can also be interesting and important in international relations, W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and president of the Socialist International, said at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held 29 May in Moscow at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center.

In addition to a thorough meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, my colleagues and I had a number of individual talks on international problems and questions of bilateral relations, W. Brandt continued. The SPD is a party that advocates the safeguarding of peace. It is convinced that a new stage in detente and a constructive policy between West and East is acutely needed.

We had talks on the eve of the beginning of the second round of talks between the two superpowers in Geneva. We believe that the USSR and the United States should return to what they agreed on in January, that is to the close interconnection between the three packages of questions on which negotiations are being conducted in Geneva, the SPD chairman noted.

W. Brandt stressed the SPD's negative attitude toward the militarization of psace. Pointing out that the Soviet Union does not intend to attack the West, he called for a shift from confrontation toward mutual arms reduction and partnership in the interests of peace.

Unfortunately, I must say, the SPD chairman continued, that in the FRG statements are being made by some politicians and groupings whose content deviates from the letter and spirit of the treaty of the seventies. However, there is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of people in the FRG no longer want to have anything in common with the evil past. The overwhelming majority of the FRG people wants good-neighborliness and mutual cooperation in the interests of both countries.

W. Brandt welcomed the opportunity for fruitful exchange of opinion on mutual relations between West and East and North and South.

In Vienna in October the Socialist International will hold a conference on disarmament issues. The Soviet and U.S. sides and representatives of the nonaligned countries will be represented.

Answering journalists' questions, W. Brandt stressed that the reception which the Soviet leadership gave to the SPD representatives and the duration of his talk with the CPSU Central Committee general secretary are evidence of the place which the FRG and in particular the SPD occupies in the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

The guest then dwelled on the Nuremburg meeting of representatives of Volgograd, Minsk, Oradour, Leningrad, Rotterdam, Coventry and Lidice. The tragedy of these cities, which were destroyed in the most monstrous fashion during World War II, must not be repeated, he stressed. We must draw the lessons. During the Nuremburg meeting, we focused our attention on how to help young people cope with the tasks for the future.

It was stated at the press conference that the Moscow talks touched on questions of trade and economic cooperation. Here it was noted that questions of mutual understanding and disarmament are closely linked with economic and cultural factors.

In conclusion, W. Brandt said that the CSU Central Committee general secretary recently pointed out that the Soviet Union does not view all world problems through the prism of Soviet-U.S. relations. Those are words which are also worth the consideration of West Europeans, the guest szid.

Taking part in the press conference were SPD Board Presidium members E. Bahr and H. Koschnick, SPD Board member B. Engholm, D. Stobbe, member of the SPD faction in the Bundestag, W. Clement, chief of the SPD Board press section, and CPSU Central Committee member V.V. Zagladin.

ANTONOV MEETS WITH SPD'S KOSCHNICK 28 MAY

PM311009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 28 May A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received H. Koschnick, member of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany Board Presidium, at his request and had talks with him on questions of the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the FRG.

J. Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

TASS REPORTS PAPANDREOU VICTORY IN GREEK ELECTIONS

LD030557 Moscow TASS in English 0541 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Athens June 3 TASS -- The ruling party Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) has won the pre-term general parliamentary elections in Greece. According to early results, it was supported by over 46 percent of electors. It is followed by New Democracy which got 40.5 percent of votes. The Communist Party of Greece is the third with about 10 percent of votes.

In accordance with these results, PASOK will have 160 seats in the new Parliament, New Democracy 127 seats and the Communist Party 12 seats. The counting of votes is going on, and slight changes are possible which cannot influence the results of the elections.

Political observers point out that the Greek people voted for the forces of democracy and progress.

Speaking at a rally in Athens on the eve of the elections, the PASOK leader Andreas Papandreou stressed that if his party won it would continue to work for the dismantling of American military bases on the Greek territory. He opposed the deployment of "Pershing" and cruise missiles in Western Europe and supported the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan peninsula.

TASS NOTES CONCLUSION OF NATO NAVAL EXERCISES

LD312135 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Brussels May 31 TASS -- NATO naval exercises codenamed "Norminex-85" have ended. They were held for a fortnight in the North Sea and La Manche.

The press reports that the tasks of the exercises were to ensure the access to the ports of Calais and Le Havre in wartime. Taking part in the exercises were 36 ships of the Navies of the FRG, Britain, Belgium, France, Denmark and the Netherlands. Considerable attention was paid during the exericses to the destruction of hundreds of exercise mines scattered in a zone 550 kilometres long and 800 metres wide.

ARGUMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL MIDEAST CONFERENCE HIT

LD021340 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jun 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The participants in the collusion of the separate deals under the Camp David accords are standing once more against the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the equal participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Commenting on King Husayn's visit to the United States, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz stated unequivocally that Washington rejects the idea of convening this conference. He made it clear that the American Administration continues to wager on the policy of splitting the Arab world and undermining its relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union in order to impose separate capitulatory deals on the Arabs. Washington intends to intensify its efforts to revive the so-called Reagan plan, which totally ignores the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples. From numerous comments by U.S. and othe Western papers, it appears that in this way Washington is clearly ultimately seeking to increase its presence in various ways in the region and to firmly establish the fruits of Israeli criminal aggression. It is understood that these days Tel Aviv, in the person of Peres, the prime minister, and of a number of its ministers, is absolutely against the convening of an international conference and insists on the organization of separate Israeli-Arab talks under the auspices of the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES said the Israeli prime minister has stated that the Egyptian president also objects to the idea of convening an international conference. What draws one's attention is the article published by AL-AHRAM, the semiofficial Cairo paper, today in which it described the idea of convening the international conference on the Middle East as an imaginary idea and called for the holding of separate talks between the United States and Israel on one hand, and between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the other. Information media in the Western countries and Israel reiterated these utterances of the Cairo paper. Western news agencies, while summarizing the AL-AHRAM aritcle, point out in particular its submissiveness toward the United States [word indistinct] the anti-Arab Camp David collusion and its main champion.

BEIRUT MEDIA 'OBSTINATELY OPTIMISTIC' ABOUT PEACE

PM030700 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by own correspondent Ye. Korshunov: "The Situation in Beirut"]

[Text] Beirut -- Around 400 killed and 1,800 wounded -- this is the sad toll of 9 days of fighting in Beirut between the people of the Palestinian refugee camps and detachments of the Shi'ite Amal organization, supported by the Lebanese Army 6th Brigade.

There was constant artillery fire last Wednesday in Beirut. Shells, mortars, and rockets exploded in the camps and adjoining areas and residential districts a long way off. The international airport was bombarded and had to close.

A projectile hit President A. al-Jumayyil's palace. It is a miracle that he is still alive, the papers report. His office and library were burned out. The artillery fire continued with occasional breaks throughout Wednesday night and on Thursday morning.

Yet, the Beirut media are obstinately optimistic about the development of events and are predicting that there will be another "final cease-fire" in the very near future, which will culminate in a political settlement of the crisis. The optimism is based in part on the fact that senior representatives of a number of Arab countires are in Beirut and are continuing efforts to halt the bloodshed.

The papers report a "softening of the positions" of the Palestinians and the Amal organization. The Palestinian National Salvation Front has said that it agrees to the disarming of its fighters in the camps within the framework of a general settlement in Lebanon, and the Amal organization has released 105 captive Palestinian fighters.

CROCKER'S SUDAN TRIP INDICATES U.S. DISPLEASURE

LD010255 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 May 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Senior American envoys have lately been frequenting the Sudan. It can be deduced from their statements that Washington is not pleased with certain changes which the new Sudanese leadership is carrying out. What is significant in this respect is the visit of Crocker, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, to the Sudan. He tried hard to prevent the normalization of Sudan's relations with the neighboring states, declaring that Sudan's neighbors are encroaching on its unity and independence. Sudanese political quarters have rightly considered the statement of this U.S. State Department envoy an interference in the internal affairs of the Sudan and an attempt to hinder the normalization of its relations with the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Socialist Ethiopia. Crocker's flimsy hints that the size of U.S. food aid will depend on the policy which the new Sudanese leadership will pursue have also aroused indignation in the Sudan. Commentators considered such hints by the senior official at the U.S. State Department as clear blackmail. This does not merit surprise. Not long ago U.S. Secretary of State Shultz stated with utmost frankness that U.S. aid to other countries must be rendered in accordance with total conformity with the interests of the United States. Shultz' assistant is also acting in this manner.

GULF WAR USED TO INCREASE U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

NC011114 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 31 May 85

[Igor Sheftonov commentary]

[Excerpts] The Iran-Iraq war, which began about 5 years ago, intensified last week. The two countries bombed each other's captials and several other cities. Civilians were killed and industrial units were destroyed. Even the fact that it is the month of Ramadan did not prevent the two parties from carrying out their war operations.

Imperialist circles, especially in the United States, which ignited the Iran-Iraq war, warmly welcome the heightening of the war in view of their own spiteful calculations. BUSINESS WEEK magazine, the organ of U.S. corporations, impudently wrote that as long as the Iranians and Iraqis are destroying each other's oil installations, U.S. opportunities increase of obtaining good future deals in these countries.

The West does not abandon its efforts to turn the clock back to the time when both Iran and Iraq were paradises for oil and other corporations. It was through intensive struggles that both nations overthrew their treacherous monarchies, nationalized their oil industries, left imperialist alliances, and joined the Nonaligned Movement. Iran and Iraq, which were among the originators of OPEC, played an active role in attacks against oil imperialism. The vista of independent growth and social progress emerged in both nations. While trying to prevent these nations from achieving this progress, the imperialists are using all means to halt the progress of people who have cast off the yoke of subjugation, to turn back the clock. The Iran-Iraq war, which was fomented by Washington 5 years ago, is one of the most important means toward this end.

Washington's strategic intentions are to exploit the Iran-Iraq war and to escalate its military presence in the Persian Gulf, to intensify its intervention in the domestic affairs of this region's countries, and to establish its mandate over them. It is not accidental that after fomenting the Iran-Iraq war, the U.S. imperialists used the excuse of defending their vital interests, deployed their nuclear-armed warships in the Persian Gulf, and began to station the so-called Rapid Deployment Force in Oman, Pakistan, and other countries obedient to the United States. About 30 U.S. military bases set up in this region are on full war alert. The Pentagon's generals confess that the weapons and ammunition sent to these bases are sufficient for 60 days of active military operations.

Along with raising its militaristic fist over the Persian Gulf, the Pentagon is flagrantly threatening Iran. Under the false pretext of fighting against terrorists who allegedly exist in Iran, the Pentagon has prepared a scenario for preemptive strikes. As stressed by NBC, Washington is seriously studying the possibility of a lightning air attack against Iran. For this purpose, U.S. military experts have chosen a target deep within Iranian territory. Such attempts are yet another clear proof of terrorism that the United States has elevated to the level of government policy.

Struggles against the aggressive attempts of the imperialists dictate that the people of the Near and Middle East must unite. Social circles in Iran and Iraq oppose the continuation of war and fratricide. This war is meaningless as far as the interests of these two Muslim and nonaligned nations are concerned. The Soviet Union decisively supports the needs of the people of Iran and Iraq and of all other countries for the peaceful solution of this conflict. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko stated in Moscow on Monday during a meeting with an Arab League delegation that, from the very inception of the war, the Soviet Union has been persistently working toward its rapid end, as well as for the solution of conflicts through peaceful means. He pointed out that the Soviet Union resolutely supports the independence and sovereignty of the Persian Gulf nations and their right to control their natural resources. The Soviet Union does all it can to help end the Iran-Iraq war and its supports appropriate international steps, namely, within the framework of the United Nations.

The Iran-Iraq war should be ended because this war serves the aggressive and spiteful intentions of the imperialists and their associates and is contrary to the vital interests of both nations and to the interests of all peace-loving people throughout the world.

FURTHER ON S. AFRICA'S INCURSION INTO ANGOLA

TV Reports Raid

LD312119 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 31 May 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] New details of the racist Pretoria regime's unsuccessful attempt to sabotage an enterprise belonging to the Gulf Oil Company in Cabinda, Angola's northernmost province, have been revealed. An Angolan patrol tracked down a group of saboteurs there. A short skirmish took place, resulting in the death of two South African servicemen and the capture of another. Here he is -- Captain du Toit of the South African special forces. [video shows a large bearded man with his left arm in a sling and a cut or bruise under his right eye. He is led into a press conference. He is seen addressing the press conference in English. During his remarks the camera zooms in on a pistol presented as evidence]

During interrogation he said that on the night of 14 May, 15 South African saboteurs left their base at Saldanha Bay in South Africa's Cape Province on board an Israeli-made launch. On 29 May, nine of them landed on the coast of Cabinda. The terrorists used intelligence information received from U.S. sources. In their backpacks the South Africans had clothing similar to that normally worn by employees of the Gulf Oil Company. They intended to use this clothing in order to get to the oil storage tanks in the town of Malongo without arousing suspicion. Equipment, including 16 magnetic mines, 2 incendiary bonbs, 4 bags of explosives, automatic rifles with silencers, and a radio transmitter, was seized from the saboteurs. [video shows the bearded man pointing to a map on the wall, by a portrait of Agostinho Neto, then places his right hand on what appears to be a mine. Camera then pans over an array of torch batteries, torches, a field telephone, a can of Cape Pride pilchards, several ammunition magazines, two automatic weapons, boots of various kinds, paint brushes, and mugs]

The mines were to have been attached to two oil storage tanks. If they were pursued, the South Africans intended to leave a false trail. They had a route map showing the Zairean border and bank notes from that country. The idea was to create the impression that they had actually come from there. Furthermore, Pretoria's agents were carrying propaganda leaflets issued by the UNITA counterrevolutionary organization to scatter these leaflets at the scene of the crime. Afterwards, it would have been possible to claim that UNITA was responsible for what had occurred.

However, this cunning and carefully prepared plan was exposed in the eyes of the entire world. The international public was able to see for itself what the assurances made by the leaders of the racist state are worth. After all, it was only last month that Pretoria solemnly declared that the last South African soldiers had been withdrawn from Angola, that it was halting all hostile actions against the neighboring African state and would rigorously adhere to the agreement signed with Luanda.

Now the racist authorities are resorting to various maneuvers. Initially, they flatly denied that they had anything to do with the piratical operation in Cabinda. Later, when the facts came out, they started assuring people that, allegedly, they had dispatched a reconnaisssance unit whose task was to track fighters of the African National Congress, which is waging a struggle against the apartheid state.

These deceitful subterfuges, however, are not likely to fool anybody. The magnetic mines in the backpacks speak for themselves. By his testimony, the South African captain has completely incriminated his masters. The incident shows yet again that the racist regime does not care a fig for the agreements it has signed with neighboring African countries. They need these agreements as a screen to continue their subversive activities. The true purpose of South Africa's demands for the withdrawal of Cuban servicemen from Angola -- which, incidentally, are actively supported by the United States -- has been revealed yet again. Washington and Pretoria would like to make Angola defenseless in the face of South African aggression.

West's Backing Charged

PM311817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "Acts of Aggression"]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of South Africa has officially admitted that its saboteurs are secretly operating in northern Angola. This is a reference to an attempt by a commando squad to blow up oil-refining installations in Cabinda Province. The Angolan Army foiled this bandit action. During the fighting, two saboteurs were killed and one was captured. South African regulars took part in the subversive operation. The munitions seized included 16 magnetic mines, 2 incendiary bombs, and 4 packs of explosives.

So, Pretoria has been caught red-handed, as they say. And not for the first time. Despite the commitments it has assumed, the RSA has by no means completely withdrawn its troops from the southern regions of Angola it invaded back in 1982. It is continuing to aid the UNITA bands that are sowing death and destruction on Angolan territory.

The brazenness of the RSA's ruling circles is to a large extent explained by the patronage it enjoys from its Western protectors, chiefly the United States. What is noteworthy in this respect is the U.S. State Department's expression merely of routine "regret" in connection with the Cabinda "incident." Simultaneously, it was clearly stated that there would be no specific steps taken to limit ties with Pretoria, and that the policy of "constructive cooperation" would remain unchanged.

Because it is aware that its transoceanic patrons will protect it, the RSA conducts itself so defiantly. And not only regarding Angola; the racists are continuing their attempts to destabilize other neighboring African states as well, to overthrow the existing progressive regimes there. Thus, the RSA is continuing to back the Mozambique National Resistance movement, a terrorist antigovernment grouping, even though the two countries have signed a treaty between them "on nonaggression and good-neighborliness." There is no end to the intrigues against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Lesotho. Recently, Pretoria has actually blocked the process of a Namibia settlement.

While making verbal declarations of its desire for peace, the South African ruling elite is in fact pursuing its former aggressive policy, responsibility for which is also born by the RSA's Western accomplices, who refuse to apply the UN-approved sanctions against the apartheid regime.

CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO GHANA

PM030701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Accra, 29 May -- The CPSU delegation headed by A.F. Voystrochenko, first secretary of Bryansk CPSU Obkom, which was here at the invitation of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], left for home yesterday. During its stay in Ghana the delegation was received by PNDC Chairman J. Rawlings. It also had meetings and talks with PNDC member E. Tawiah; PNDC Special Advisor K. Tsikata; K. Acquah-Harrison, Ghanaian secretary for rural development and cooperatives; M. Elliott, chairman of the Ghanaian Commission for the Organization of Young People; and with leaders of the National Secretariat for Affairs of Revolution Defense Committees.

During the talks, the Ghanaian side highly evaluated the USSR's new foreign policy initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe. It noted the great significance of the CPSU delegation's visit to the country. The importance of developing and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ghana was emphasized.

PARTY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MADAGASCAR

LD010310 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] A Soviet Communist Party delegation has completed a visit to Madagascar. A joint statement notes that during meetings between the delegation and the leaders and activists of the Madagascar Independence Congress Party and organizations supporting it, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Malagasy relations and confirmed the wish of the two parties to advance relations of friendship. The two parties expressed concern over the mounting arms race, growing tension in the world, and the increasing war threat. They attributed this to the militarist policy, of imperialist quarters in the United States and the intention of the United States Administration to extend its aggressive activities to space.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH ANGOLA -- A protocol on Soviet-Angolan cooperation in power engineering has been signed here. It envisages construction of the Capanda hydroelectric power station on the River Cuanza, and also the electrification of the Angolan Province of Malanje. Soviet specialists will draw up a project for the development of the country's power engineering and the training of national cadres. The protocol was signed on the Soviet side by Nikolay Lopatin, deputy USSR minister of power engineering and electrification, and on the Angolan side by Carlos Alberto dos Santos, deputy minister of power engineering and petroleum who gave a high appraisal of the work of Soviet specialists in rendering Angola international assistance in developing the national power engineering and oil industry. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0748 GMT 27 May 85 LD]

DUARTE INTENDS TO 'DEADLOCK' TALKS WITH REBELS

LD012153 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Havana June 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Pshenichnikov reports:

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) have exposed the anti-people's policy of American placeman Duarte, whose aim is to deepen the internal conflict in El Salvador and frustrate a peaceful dialogue with the patriotic organisations.

The statement issued in San Salvador by the FMLN-FDR says that the reactionary regime does not conceal its intention to deadlock the dialogue with the guerrillas, two rounds of which were held last October and November. Duarte personally cancelled the third meeting with FMLN-FDR representatives scheduled for January. He failed to give an answer also to the proposal of the patriots that disputable issues be examined on May 30-31 this year.

An evidence of a total lack on the part of the Duarte regime of the will to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict, the statement stresses, are also the crudest violations of the agreements reached with the FMLN-FDR earlier on a humane attitude to prisoners of war and victims of civil war. Apart from that, the statement says, Duarte has declined the proposal of the patriots that a special commission be set up for talks, with the participation of representatives of different sections of the Salvadoran society. It could accelerate a political settlement of the conflict and prevent the growing interference of the USA in El Salvador's home affairs.

The FMLN-FDR has again reaffirmed its readiness for a dialogue and stressed that the talks are a real way towards peace in El Salvador. A dialogue between the confronting sides, the statement by the patriotic organisations stresses, accords with the wishes of the Salvadorans, and is an indispensable condition for the speediest resolution of the numerous urgent problems facing the country.

ORTEGA ACCUSES U.S. OF 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD020451 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 1 TASS -- President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has accused the United States of launching an arms race and pursuing a policy of "state terrorism". Addressing a mass rally in Managua on the occasion of the International Day of Protection of Children, he said that there are two opposite policies in the world today. On the one hand, the militaristic, imperial policy of the U.S. rulers, who waste billions of dollars to develop new weapons of destruction to turn outer space into a theatre of military operations. This insane aggressive policy is opposed by the Soviet Union, which puts forward peaceful initiatives aimed at putting an end to the arms race, using the material and manpower resources for the sake of creativity, life and happiness of the present and future generations.

The Nicaraguan leader has resolutely rejected the Reagan administration's ultimatum demands. The people of Nicaragua will never be put on its knees. It will fight to the end against the military and economic aggression of the United States, in defence of national sovereignty and the right to self-determination, Daniel Ortega said.

NICARAGUAN RED CROSS CHIEF PRAISES SOVIET AID

PM311133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Humanitarian Aid"]

[Text] Managua, 24 May -- The handing over of equipment for a field hospital to the Nicaraguan Red Cross is a new demonstration of Soviet people's solidarity with the fighting people of Nicaragua. This gift from the Soviet Red Cross comprises tents, dressing tables, sets of surgical instruments, and medical kits containing everything necessary ... for administering first aid.

The Soviet Union's humanitarian aid and support, said head of the Nicaraguan Red Cross Alberto Barrios, is particularly important at the present time, when the Sandinist revolution is engaged in resisting military, political, and economic aggression from the United States. While the Reagan administration is spending millions of dollars financing an undeclared war against Nicaragua and trying to bring the Nicaraguan people to their knees by means of a trade and economic blockade, the USSR is sending us raw materials, machinery, medical equipment, and medicine, he said.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR, CASTRO HOLD TALKS IN CUBA

LD010214 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Havana May 31 TASS -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar left for the Dominican Republic today after visiting here at the invitation of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic. At Jose Marti International Airport he was seen off by Fidel Castro and by other Cuban leaders. During the visit Javier Perez de Cuellar had talks with Fidel Castro. The U.N. secretary-general stated at a press-conference here that the sides had discussed the situation in Central America, the problems of the external debt of the developing countries and of ending the arms race. During the talks attention was given to the situation in Namibia and to the question of implementing the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435 which is being trampled by the regime of the Republic of South Africa. The visit by Javier Perez de Cuellar to Cuba is one of the legs of his tour of Caribbean countries which will also take him to the Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago.

U.S. ISOLATED IN OAS OVER FALKLANDS STANCE

LD011856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov; commentary by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] It is reported from Washington, where the headquarters of the Organization of American States [OAS] is located, that the OAS by an overwhelming majority approved a resolution condemning the militarization of the Falkland/Malvinas Islands, and called on Great Britain and Argentina to resume talks on the future of the contentious archipelago in the South Atlantic. The dispatch notes that the resolution was adopted by 20 votes with 11 abstentions, including the United States and Chile. Island states of the Caribbean Basin who are members of the Commonwealth and which are traditionally inclined toward London, also abstained. The results of the voting at the OAS is commented on by Igor Surguchev:

Until the comparatively recent past, the United States set the tone in the OAS and considered it a reliable instrument for carrying out its policy in Latin America and the Caribbean. However, in the past few years the position has discernably altered. As in a number of other cases, in the voting on the Anglo-Argentine quarrel over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands, Washington has found itself in a minority, and in the company of the fascist Pinochet regime alone. The Latin American states are virtually united in a single front in support of Argentina, while the United States, though not openly opposing them, is continuing to play up to Britain, its ally in the NATO bloc.

As is known, during the Anglo-Argentine armed conflict of 1982, the United States was fully on London's side. At that time, it not only introduced economic sanctions against Argentina and halted deliveries of military materiel to it, but also passed to the British important intelligence data on the Argentine armed forces gathered by spy satellites. The pro-British position of the White House in the matter of disputed islands essentially has not changed one iota. The United States did not support the OAS resolution because it does not want the establishment of Argentine sovereignty over the archipelago and directly [words indistinct] transforming it into a big NATO military base in the South Atlantic.

Of course, official Washington is silent about this, but at least there are no doubts on that score in Latin America. They understand that the United States is behind Britain's feverish efforts to transform the Falklands into a military fortress. Moreover, the Thatcher government transparently hinted that the implementation of the militarization of the islands corresponds to the West's strategic interests in the South Atlantic.

Argentine Foreign Minister Caputo noted recently that Britain had moved to the area of the archipelago one-third of its naval forces ascribed to the North Atlantic bloc, including nuclear submarines. An airport has been commissioned on the islands capable of taking strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons. The British garrison there amounts to almost 6,000 men. At the same time, London, with the [words indistinct] of the victor in the Anglo-Argentine war, does not tire of repeating that the Falklands were and will remain British. And Washington [words indistinct] the militarist preparations of Great Britain on the islands, and is encouraging it to ignore the appeals, including from the United Nations, for a dialogue with Argentina on a peaceful political settlement of the problem. The Reagan administration's policy in this matter clearly runs counter to the views of the peoples and governments of the majority of Latin American countries, which are demanding the liquidation of British colonial domination of part of Argentine territory.

The fall in prestige and influence of the United States in the OAS is connected not only with the problem of the Falkland/Malvinas Islands. It is also a result of the bandit-like American aggression against little Grenada and the violent overthrow of the revolutionary government there. It is also a consequence of the criminal undeclared war which the United States is waging against an OAS member, Nicaragua, trying by any means to force the people of that country to submit to its imperialist diktat.

The process of emancipation from reactionary, pro-American dictatorships that is now going on in the countries south of the Rio Grande and the strengthening of democratic forms of rule is inevitably leading to an intensification of the contradictions between those countries and U.S. imperialism. This means that the rebuff to Washington's interventionist course in Latin America, whose peoples are struggling for genuine independence and social progress, will increase.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 2 JULY

LD010711 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0700 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 1 June. (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decreed that the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, be called for 2 July in Moscow.

COMPARISON OF POLITBURO ON BRANDT, CRAXI VISITS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 June on the front page of its First Edition, under the heading "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo," carries a report on the regular session of the Politburo during which agriculture and the visits of Brandt and Craxi were discussed. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic version published in the 31 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1 and 2, revealing the following variations:

Page R 1, paragraph one, line two, PRAVDA reads: ... developing and improving the efficiency of agriculture and other ... (supplying "the efficiency of");

Page R 2, paragraph three, line one, PRAVDA reads: ... situation, when the widening and activation of collaboration among all forces sincerely ... (supplying additional phase).

LINES AT LIQUOR STORES AS NEW LAWS INTRODUCED

AU011523 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, June 1 (AFP) -- Queues began forming in front of several liquor shops in Moscow today, as new measures to curb alcoholism came into effect, including reductions in store opening times. About 20 people carrying bags of empty bottles queued outside one downtown Moscow shop, waiting for 2 p.m., the new opening time instead of 11 a.m., in accordance with the alcohol restriction law that was imposed last month.

When the stores opened the shelves appeared well-stocked with a variety of liquor, but most customers each bought two bottles of "Andropovka" vodka, the cheapest brand, priced at 4.70 roubles (about five dollars). Shopkeepers were seen checking identity papers to make sure buyers were at least 21 years old, as required by the new law, although there were no spot checks by police.

A Soviet report, now said to be circulating at workplaces, estimates that about 40 million of the nation's 276 million population are alcoholics. A reliable source said alcohol has been banned from banquets, anniversaries and other receptions at places of work. A West German delegation said even the Kremlin had given up vodka for official ceremonies.

Moscow Reports on Situation

LD021308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Sobriety is the law of our existence. TASS correspondents have carried out an all-union spot check under this slogan. On 1 June, on the day on which the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on stepping up the struggle against drunknenness came into force, journalists acquainted themselves with the organization of anti-alcohol work and its results.

Volgogradskiy Rayon in the capital: Information from microrayons flows through to the duty officer, Militia Captain Vostorgov. Teletype machines carry reports on examples of alcohol abuse.

Section chief Militia Captain Vitchinkin, looking through the entries made in the duty officers' book, notes that the majority of misdemeanors were by people who had been drinking. In the line of duty, he says, we particularly frequently confront the tragic consequences of this. I speak with complete conviction: The decree on stepping up the struggle against drunkenness is a very timely and effective measure. For our part, we are doing everything to make things really hot for drunks.

The spot check by TASS correspondents in Moscow and in other cities has shown that the adopted measures on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism are noticeably changing matters. However, we do not delude ourselves -- the main work still lies ahead of us.

Justice Minister on Alcoholism

LD011829 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Today the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on measures to step up the struggle against drunkenness come into force. We have with us in the studio Aleksandr Yakovlevich Sukharev, RSFSR minister of justice.

[Begin Sukharev recording] Respected comrades, the measures set out are finding broad, enthusiastic support in the country. This is convincingly evidenced by the numerous letters from Soviet people to the central and local organs of the party and state, to the press, radio, and television, in the meeting of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with working people of Moscow and Leningrad. This is understandable. After all, it is a matter of serious social evil that is causing tremendous damage to society and the family, to collectives, and to every person. We are to unfold a multifaceted and insistent struggle to instill in our society total sobriety, sobriety of one and all. I should like to particularly stress that in the documents adopted, it is a matter of attacking along the entire front, of putting into operation all means and levers, both judicial and economic and medical and ideological. They are directed at a higher level of responsibility of Communists and collectives, trade union and Komsomol organizations, leaders of enterprises, teachers, parents, and older people. If we take senior staff, measures will range right up to dismissal from duties of the negligent, and for Communists, expulsion from party ranks.

There is a categorical prohibition on consumption of hard liquor at work, on all forms of transport, and at places of mass recreation. There is provision for a systematic annual reduction in production of alcoholic beverages. More favorable conditions are being opened up for the use of leisure of working people, and first and foremost, young people, by means of expanding leisure, culture and sports centers. A decision has been made on the further development of collective horticulture and market gardening, and starting next year, as you know, as part of the plan, the state will allocate 1 million plots of land a year. The question naturally arises: What is now needed in order to implement the party's requirements? The fundamental reply to this is contained in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. This is primarily that every conscious citizen, not to mention leader, must become imbued with an understanding of high personal responsibility, readiness not in words, but in deeds, to show a personal example of moral purity.

The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is not a campaign. It is a serious, long-term task. This must be said because we have already taken up this negative phenomenon, but unfortunately, did not achieve any positive results because there is no consistency nor the necessary organization and sense of responsibility. To a large extent, there was lack of coordination in the efforts of state and economic organs, party and public organizations, labor collectives, family, and school. Why hide our sins?

There are still the sort of people, even leaders, who are imprisoned by passivity, who are waiting for some sort of special recipes from on high. A dangerous mistake! Every organization must work to carry out the decision of the party and government and the requirements of the new legislation. In collectives, for example, it means frank, impartial workers' conversation with those who abuse alcohol and lead their workmates. It means relentless application of disciplinary, and in certain cases, also administrative measures. It means the application of such measures as full or partial deprivation of bonuses, awards for results of the year's work, preferential trips to rest homes and sanatoria, losing one's place in the waiting list for housing in respect to drunkards and layabouts. It means strict demands on heads of sections, shops, and other leaders who have taken part in hard liquor drinking sessions with staff under their charge at work, or who have not taken measures to remove drunkards, up to including imposing an administrative fine on them of up to R1000 or dismissal from work.

There must be a serious stepping up of the activity of voluntary group and comrades' courts. Public commissions must be created at enterprises to combat drunkenness. There are responsible tasks facing lawyers, prosecuting officers, judges, and militia personnel. They are called upon to strictly observe the letter and spirit of the new laws, not to permit a weakening in regard to habitual drunks and troublemakers who hinder honest people from living and working. We must ensure that crimes committed through drunkenness should not be considered an aggravating circumstance with all the attendant consequences. We must be more resolute in applying restrictions to alcoholics on their ability to function and compulsory treatment. We must get them used to work. Incidentally, in accordance with the decree, the question of sending people to treatment and labor centers is now viewed by the court not only on the solicitation of public organizations and labor collectives, but also of members of the family or close relatives.

Take the question of preventing drunknenness among young people, especially adolescents. What should we be paying prime attention to here? In our view, of course, it is to raising the sense of responsibility of all adults. At times, even in a good working family, the parents see nothing wrong in a lad reaching out to clink glasses with everyone with his own sort of wine -- lemonade. A glass in the hand of a 3- or 4-year-old seems a harmless toy, an inoffensive bit of fun. When he gets a bit older he is allowed a a little drink, because it's a holiday, they say. The further it goes, the more. On a son's or daughter's birthday, especially purchased bottles are provided for their guests, perhaps not the very strongest, but still wine. And it is a fact: Until just recently in schools on graduation evenings, at least in many cases, they did not get by without bottles of champagne. However, what this leads to is evident by the sad figures furnished by both doctors and lawyers. I deliberately started the study of the causes of immoral antisocial behavior of the young, and not only of young people, with the family and parents, who have not only a paternal or maternal, but a constitutional duty to concern themselves with the upbringing of their children, to prepare them for socially useful work, to bring up worthy members of a socialist society. The parental example should first and foremost be the basis of a sober way of life. We have Article 210 of the Criminal Code. It deals with the responsibility for leading underage children into drunkenness. To be honest, up to now it has had little effect. Now, taking account of the new requirements, the law must be applied relentlessly.

In conclusion, I should like to stress that the strictest and justest decisions of the law will not be truly effective unless they receive nationwide support. It is precisely this fundamental thought, fundamental tenent, which is at the basis of the new documents of the party in our legislation. The elimination of drunkenness is the civic, patriotic duty of every Soviet person. [end recording]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL CALLS FOR 'LENINIST WORK STYLE'

PM310945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For a Leninist Work Style"]

[Text] Soviet people are preparing to worthily greet the next, 27th CPSU Congress. The times demand hard work, the utmost composure, strict discipline and organization, and the mobilization of unutilized reserves. For party committees and primary party organizations there is no more important concern today than that of ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for this year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Their ability to organize things so that everything planned is implemented without fail assumes special significance in this connection.

The party's Central Committee sets the task of fundamentally improving the style of our activity and asserting the Leninist style in work everywhere. This is the party's richest asset and an inexhaustible source of ideas and bold decisions and actions. It vividly and fully embodies the revolutionary transforming spirit of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU's tremendous experience of political and organizational activity, and the humanism of Communists, for whom there is no higher aim than that of serving the working person.

The Leninist work style is the sum of very many components. Above all, it is characterized by a scientific approach to the resolution of current tasks and by a careful analysis of the state of affairs in all sectors. This style embodies unity of word and deed, socialist enterprise and professionalism, efficiently organized monitoring and verification of execution, collective leadership, and the skillful selection, placing, and training of cadres. A strong link with the masses and a critical evaluation of what has been achieved are organically inherent in it. It is incompatible with dogmatism and does not accept a thoughtless, mechanical approach.

While regarding the Leninist work style as a single whole, at different stages the party focuses the attention of cadres and Communists on those facets of it which are particularly topical at a given time. "Today," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, points out, "it is exceptionally important for us to be able to act, as Lenin taught, 'by dint of authority, by dint of energy, greater experience, greater versatility, and greater talent.' Fewer words, assurances, and promises, and more real deeds, practical results, responsibility, principledness, coordination in work, attention to people, personal modesty -- these are the chief measure for evaluating all cadres and their ideological commitment and competence,and the essence of party demands on work style and methods."

The work style of committees and party organizations is materialized in the results of production and people's education. Many labor collectives are confidently fulfilling their pledges. Thus, Leningrad people sold output worth more than R60 million over and above the 4-month target. Belorussian working people are achieving the planned targets for the 11th 5-Year Plan with regard to the chief indicators. Behind all this there lies painstaking organizational and political work by Communists, the efficient coordination of forces and means, and the exactingness of cadres and Communists toward themselves and their comrades.

Great attention is being devoted to questions of improving work style at the current plenums of union republic communist party central committees and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, which are discussing the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. Facts are being cited which show that party committees are still not acting in the spirit of the demands of the times everywhere.

The discrepancy between word and deed is being eradicated only slowly, and the force of inertia, attempts to squeeze new phenomena into the procrustean bed of obsolete concepts, the desire of certain workers to evade personal responsibility, and formalism, when the chief thing becomes not how to make more, better things, but how to give the appearance of being better, are making themselves known. This gives rise to "feverish" inactivity, engenders a passion for holding meetings and creating paperwork, and results in all sorts of staffs, commissions, and campaigns. Questions of observance of moral norms are acquiring an acute nature. The tolerance of certain leaders with regard to ostentation, glorification, servility, and toadying does great harm to the cause. The demand of the moment is this: He who does not reorganize himself and slows down the resolution of new tasks must simply get out of the way.

It is necessary to enhance the effectiveness of criticism. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, for example, pointed out that Ministers O. Kosyanenko, V. Starunskiy, V. Slinchenko, A. Shevchenko, and A. Shchepetilnikov had repeatedly been criticized for serious omissions in the leadership of subordinate enterprises. However, they had not drawn the proper conclusions from the criticism, and the question of taking stricter measures against these workers was correctly raised.

Our tomorrow largely depends on how we continue to work. The chief task of party committees is to ensure the substantial acceleration of socioeconomic progress. It is a question, above all, of the intensive and dynamic development of the national economy, relying entirely on the achievements of scientific thinking and progressive experience. Within a short time it is necessary to attain the highest levels of labor productivity, output quality, and efficiency of production as a whole. The chief way here is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of management, organization, discipline, and the instilling of proper order everywhere, so that everyone works conscientiously and with total efficiency at his work place. Party organizations are called upon to intensify the struggle for economy and thrift. It is necessary to call people strictly to account for extravagance and mismanagement and give every possible encouragement to economical people who root for the common cause.

It is the duty of party committees to ensure that the Leninist style is asserted in the work of soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs and economic leaders. This primarily means developing their initiative and enhancing their responsibility. The political methods intrinsic to party committees rule out substitution and naked administration. The person and the labor collective are the chief objects of the influence of the party committee and the primary party organization.

In setting the task of mastering the Leninist work style, the CPSU views this as a guarantee that the standard of party leadership of economic and cultural development and of people's education will be enhanced everywhere. This style must not only be inherent in cadres and the party and state apparatus, but must enter into the lifeblood of all Soviet people, being an inalienable feature of the Soviet, socialist way of life.

LIGACHEV'S ACTIVITIES DURING ARMENIA VISIT CITED

LD021632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Armenia from 29 May to 1 June. He familiarized himself with the work of the republican party organization to implement the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the progress of fulfillment by labor collectives of their tasks and socialist pledges. In the Yerevan party gorkom, the prospects for the social, economic and cultural development of the Republican capital were examined.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed the need to accelerate the rate of housing construction, and most importantly to improve its quality, and to perfect the work of all municipal services. Party and administrative bodies must approach these questions as most important ones in further increasing the wellbeing of the Soviet people. The chief subject in conversations with workers and specialists at the Masis Footwear Production Association, whose collectives are persisting working to improve output quality, was questions related to the further strengthening of labor and production discipline and accelerating the rate of technical reequipment of production facilities to fully satisfy the market for goods in high demand. There was a detailed conversation on this subject with party and economic leaders of the repulic.

In the Yerevan Scientific Research Institute of Mathematical Machines there was a discussion about the progress of work to create and introduce high-efficiency computer and control systems, and the problem of accelerating scientific and technological progress in the national economy. In a number of districts in the Republic, Comrade Ligachev visited an interfarm fodder plant, a dairy complex and a hothouse combine, familiarized himself with the progress of land improvement work, and asked the opinions of specialists on ways of perfecting the management of the agroindustrial complex. The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of agricultural workers in the republic to the low yields of a number of crops and the possibilities for considerably raising the productivity of livestock-breeding.

During his visit to the Gobol Secondary School, there was a detailed conversation with chiefs of the Republic Ministry of Education and State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, scientists, teachers, and pupils on the progress of the school reform.

Practical work to implement the directives of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress was discussed during Comrade Ligachev's meeting with members of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Yerevan party gorkom. Topical problems of improving party leadership of the economy were raised, and stress was laid on the need for more active work to switch the republic's national economy on to an intensive path of development. They spoke of mobilizing all reserves, accelerating the rate of technical reequipment, and making more efficient use of the republic's production and scientific potential and its labor resources to unfailingly fulfill the tasks for the year and the 5-year period.

In connection with the forthcoming party report-back and election campaign, Comrade Ligachev dwelt in detail on tasks of perfecting the style and methods of party work and cadre policy, establishing a high degree of responsibility and demandingness, a critical approach to the results of work, and enhancing the leading role of party organizations and committees.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee made a trip through the city, visited shops and cultural establishments in Yerevan, and talked with the inhabitants of the Armenian SSR capital. He laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. With Comrade Ligachev were Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Sarkisov, chairman of the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet; and Comrade Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

Presents Award to Yerevan

LD011805 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Yerevan has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the highest award of the homeland, for services in the revolutionary movement, in the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power in Armenia, and for its great contribution to the defeat of the fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War, and for successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural construction. A solemn meeting of the gorkom

and of the city soviet of people's deputies took place here today to mark this occasion. Taking part were representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations and of labor collectives. A presidium of honor comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with enthusiasm. Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly received by those present, made a speech. Among other things he said:

[Begin Ligachev recording] Our meeting with you, comrades, is taking place at a memorable time. Important public and political events have taken place in the country. The Soviet people have celebrated widely and festively the 115th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism.

The April Central Committee plenum that decided on the calling of the 27th regular congress of our party occupies a special place in the life of the party and state and in the life of our people. The plenum made a realistic assessment of the work done since the 26th congress. The plenum convincingly demonstrated that the party does not avoid the difficulties that arise and that it boldly sets about overcoming them. The April plenum, the report given at it by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the decisions made by the plenum are a political and organizational base for the entire party's pre-congress activity. At the same time, they also provide a strategic perspective for our society's movement forward and attune all of us, Communists and Soviet people, toward an innovative approach to the matter in hand, toward a radical improvement in the style of work, toward major advances in the economy with the object of speeding up the country's social development.

The revolutionary changes in the forces of production that are currently being placed upon the agenda are the material basis for the higher improvement of the socialism that has been built in our country.

Comrades! We have complete grounds for saying that the April Central Committee plenum roused our people, gave rise to enthusiasm, and engendered great new hopes. The party and all our country's working people are moving to meet the 27th congress with feelings of confidence and great optimism. [applause]

At the same time, as the wisdom of centuries has it, in rejoicing about the present day, one should also think about tomorrow: or, as we say these days, one should work for the long-term. Only then will the successes be truly durable. The main question now, comrades, is this: What can be used to raise the rate of economic growth? An exhaustive reply has been given to this question by the party. The intensification of the economy and the technical refurbishment of production; the introduction of forms and methods of socialist economic management in accordance with present-day conditions and requirements; the resolute strengthening of discipline; and the further improvement of the style of leadership must be placed at the center of all work. It is precisely this that was dealt with in a businesslike and frank way at the meeting between Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the aktiv of the Leningrad Oblast party organization, which, as is known, gave rise to a wide public response in our country. [applause]

First and foremost, plan discipline has to be made unshakeable, and above all, a resolute rebuff has to be given to the practice that has taken root in some places of making so-called amendments to the plan in downward direction, or putting it more simply, comrades, the practice of rubbing out the plan indicators and making them fit the results that have actually been achieved. Nor is there any secret about such a so-called method as the understatement of the current annual plans as compared with the tasks of the five-year-plan, the planning of slow rates for the first months of the year, and various kinds of similar adjustments.

As is known, such practices make the cadres lax, and on the whole, are counter to the interests of the whole state. The party Central Committee firmly intends to put an end to this. It has to be completely clear to heads of ministries and departments, of enterprises and associations, that no longer will anyone be granted any indulgences. There is one, and only one, path to honor, one path to fair reward for all labor collectives -- the bringing into operation of all production reserves, conscientious work with initiative, and the skill and will to constantly seek and find means for the best combination of the interests of every worker, every collective, with the interests of the whole people. [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Ligachev went on to dwell on the problems connected with the introduction of advanced technology and the improvement of production quality. There is a fairly serious approach to these issues in the republic, he noted. However, far from all enterprises can boast about their products. There are also many reserves in agricultural production. The party sees the highest sense of socioeconomic development of the country in the steadfast enhancement of the people's well-being and the improvement of all aspects of the lives of the Soviet people, Comrade Ligachev said. Yerevan, the rapidly growing capital of the Republic, is convincing evidence of this. Fresh opportunities for an even more accelerated and high-quality solution of social problems are opened up by the decision recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government providing for the development of the municipal economy up to the year 1990. Comrade Ligachev went on to say:

[Begin Ligachev recording] Comrades! The entire history of the Soviet state is, in essence, an anthem to the great friendship of peoples. It is a bright demonstration of the great vital force of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy. One of the most important tasks is to form in the Soviet people the feeling of lofty pride in their socialist motherland, to inculcate in them the skill of approaching the evaluation of both current events and the historic past from a principled, class-based standpoint, and to carry out internationalist education of the working people, especially young people. Without underestimating the significance of ideological-educational means in this work, I would like to stress that Soviet patriotism and internationalism must be reaffirmed by multifarious practical deeds as well. The party's Leninist nationalities policy meets with the ardent support of all working people of our multinational state. We shall protect like the apple of our eye the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [applause]

The report-back and election campaign in the party will be an important public and political event. During it, the implementation of party decisions and directives in all sectors will have to be examined and evaluated from all sides. Speaking figuratively, the state of affairs from the foundations to the spire of the whole of the party edifice will be illuminated as by the beam of a searchlight. It is Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism, that tried and tested method of resolving difficulties and contradictions, that has to play the role of such a beam. Not embellishing the situation, comrades, not fearing to disturb anyone's vanity, but striving to reveal reserves and to bring all -- literally all -- social forces into an active state, giving battle to various negative phonomena -- that is what one must be guided by in preparing for and holding the report-back and election meetings and conferences.

Comrade Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyevich, general secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum that not one single party organization, not one single worker can remain outside control. It has been proved by life that it is indeed the lack of any control that makes people ugly, that inflicts damage upon the common cause. Therefore, the Central Committee attaches great importance to ensuring that mistakes and errors, no matter who is affected by them, are not glossed over under any circumstances, but subjected to sharp criticism both from above, and particularly from below. Without cadres who are resolutely

attuned to the implementation of the complex innovative tasks that have been mapped out by the party and who profoundly recognize the need for major changes, quite simply we are not going to ensure the rate of advance that is dictated by life.

At the same time, comrades, there is still more that can be done to strengthen discipline in the broadest meaning of the word. In places, manifestations of a fits-and-starts approach and of an impermissible liberalism are making themselves felt. Evidently some people are living with old ideas; they'll talk and they'll make a bit of noise and that'll be all there is to it. Why hide the fact, in the past it was sometimes like that. It will no longer be like that. As was stressed at the April plenum, the party will make every effort to ensure that order is strengthened in every sector in the country. It is important for the need to be recognized in every collective for them to set about this task more firmly themselves, and to this I would like to draw particular attention, without waiting, as happens in some places, for everything to come down exclusively from higher up. The labor collectives have sufficient rights. Now they must act, they must act every day, every hour, they must work, as they say, with their sleeves rolled up. [applause]

As you know, comrades, we have launched a struggle against that dangerous and somewhat deep-rooted social evil, drunkenness and alcoholism. This struggle has been put onto the level of a task of the whole state, of the whole party, of the whole people. On this I would like to make the following observation: It is certainly not a question of teaching some of the people to drink in a cultivated way. No. It is a question of something far more complicated, of teaching people not to use spirits at all. The work ahead is difficult, but the party will not draw back until this task has been solved. I understand that in your Republic there are certain special features about the way this question is raised. However, one can't help that, as they say. A greater emphasis will have to be placed on the production of nutritious juices and nonalcoholic drinks; people will have to be given more grapes for the table and other gifts of the land of sunny Armenia. New times are upon us, as they say, new requirements and new demands. [appluase] [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Ligachev then dwelt upon issues of international life, and stressed that true to the principle of respect for the rights of every people to independent development, the Soviet Union has been, is, and will remain on the side of the cause of freedom and social development, that it will do everything necessary to ensure that peace will reign in the world. In conclusion, Comrade Ligachev said:

[Begin Ligachev recording] Dear comrades! Permit me to express my confidence that the working people of Yerevan and the Republic as a whole will apply all their efforts, all their skills, and all their strength for the further growth of the might of the country of the soviets. [appluase] [end recording]

[Announcer] Having read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding the Order of Lenin to Yerevan, to tempestuous applause he pinned the award to the city's banner. Speeches were made at the meeting by Nersesyan, first secretary of the Yerevan Gorkom; Arutunyan, leader of a team of instrument fitters at the Elektropribor Production Association; Ambartsumyan, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Sayakyan, milkmaid at the koklhoz named after Shaymyan; Gabuniya, first secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom; Musayev, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; and Demirchyan, first secretary of the Communist Party of Armenia Central Committee.

The participants in the solemn session adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

RUSAKOV PRESENTS AWARD TO YOSHKAR-OLA, MARI ASSR

PM311327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "City of Labor Glory"]

[Text] Yoshkar-Ola, 25 May -- The streets and squares of the capital of the Mari ASSR are resplendent in their vivid greenery and spring flowers. As if confirming their name -- in Mari, Yoshkar-Ola means Red City -- they are arrayed in a red mass of slogans, bunting, and colorful banners. A great holiday has come to the capital of the autonomous republic: For its successes in economic and cultural building and in connection with the 400th anniversary of its founding, the city has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner.

Today a ceremonial meeting was held here of representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, labor collectives, and party, war, and labor veterans devoted to the presentation of the motherland's high award.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

Warmly greeted by those present, K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, he cordially congratulated the city's working people and the entire Republic on the motherland's deserved award.

Our present celebration, the speaker said, also reflects pride at what has been achieved and recognition of the need to progress more rapidly. It merges with the deeds and concerns of the entire country and with the preparations that have been launched for the 27th Communist Party Congress, which will be a important landmark in the life of Soviet society. The decisions of the Central Committee April plenum and the tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, intensifying production, and activating all components of the political system, which were set forth in the speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are a purposeful action program for the party and the entire people.

A city's history, like someone's biography, is valuable above all for its labor content and contribution to social progress. And the award to Yoshkar-Ola is evidence of the weight of this contribution, which was shaped by the efforts of many generations of citizens: those who fought selflessly for freedom and the victory of the revolution, who persistently built and defended socialism, and who are now actively participating in communist creation.

Whatever aspect of the city's life one takes today -- production, education, or science, culture, or health care -- by their advances they all convincingly demonstrate the fruits of the real socialism that has been built in our country. This also fully applies to the entire Republic. The all-around prosperity of the Mari ASSR is the result of the radical social transformations pursued under the leadership of the Communist Party and a vivid manifestation of the Leninist Nationalities Policy -- a policy of friendship among peoples and fraternal cooperation among all our country's nations and ethnic groups. Before the revolution there were only cottage-industry type enterprises here, but now there are more than 150 plants and factories, of which almost one-third are in Yoshkar-Ola. The Autonomous Republic's industry produces 5 times more output per day than it did per year before the formation of the ASSR.

All our achievements, as is well known, are determined by people's labor. The way that the Republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia are working is eloquently borne out by the fact that the Mari ASSR was a winner in all-union socialist competition on the results of 1984.

Yoshkar-Ola's working people achieved the same success in all-Russian competition. The city is also well known in the country as an established center for science, culture, and cadre training, the speaker went on to say. The scientists of the Mari ASSR's scientific research and teaching institutions have created a great deal of work that has enriched science and technology. The way that the city's spiritual potential is growing is convincingly borne out by the fact that today 23,000 people are studying in its VUZes and technical colleges alone; that is, several times more than Yoshkar-Ola's population before the October Revolution. Mari literature and theater, depictive and musical art have been shaped and achieved great successes within the creative environment of the Soviet multinational culture.

The party Central Committee highly assesses the role played in the Republic's successes by its party organization, the recognized and prestigious vanguard of the working people and the party's combat detachment. Great work is being conducted by soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol.

The speaker noted the selfless labor of production front-rankers. The emulation of experts, whose hands are rightly called golden, and the dissemination of their experience in every possible way are called upon to serve the achievement of the highest levels by the all the Republic's working people.

Saluting what has been achieved, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee dwelt on the tasks that still have to be resolved by the Mari ASSR's working people. He stressed that Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, called for the full utilization of existing reserves -- organizational, economic, and social -- for a struggle against waste and losses, and for the strengthening of conscientiousness, discipline, and order in all avenues. In this respect, more effective and consistent measures to utilize production reserves and build up growth rates may be expected both from the republic and from its capital. A number of industrial collectives failed to cope with their targets. The republic's construction organizations permitted lags to occur. Milk production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes diminished. Matters need to be rectified here, and as quickly as possible.

Economic intensification is of paramount importance. Today and tomorrow, too, one cannot count on an additional influx of labor resources. Comprehensive mechanization and automation, the replacement of outdated techniques, and the removal from production of obsolete output are what is called upon to ensure increases in labor productivity and reductions in the proportion of manual albor. An there is still a high rate of manual labor in the Republic -- 37 percent.

The intensification of the thrift regime in all its avenues is a major source of production growth these days. The experience of collectives of the instrument and vitamin plants and other Yoshkar-Ola enterprises, which have achieved good results in the use of resources, deserve support here.

Life poses responsible and complex tasks linked with the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the improvement of management, planning, and economic and moral incentives. The party, the speaker stressed, is gearing us to ensure that the new 5-year plan is based on an economic mechanism that is well organized from top to bottom. In this connection, the importance of the large-scale economic experiment being conducted in the country ought to be mentioned in particular. This year, 16 enterprises from various industrial sectors of the Mari ASSR are also taking part in this experiment. Showing attention to new forms of work, revealing all their potential, and disseminating economic methods that have proved their worth are an important task for party organs, soviets, economic workers, and the public.

The main line of all plans in socialist society is, as is well known, concern for man and the satisfaction of his material and spiritual needs. That is why any question linked with the Soviet people's living standard -- be it consumer goods production, the provision of housing and consumer services, or the work of schools, cultural institutions, hospitals, and medical centers -- is of immense political importance. Here, too, no references are permissible to so-called objective reasons, which sometimes cover up the nonfulfillment of the plans for social development.

The Soviet people's ardent support for the party and state measures to strengthen discipline and order in every possible way and to eradicate drunkenness evoke a great sense of satisfaction, the speaker stated. This means that the planned steps are correct and it is a question now of persistently implementing them. The party Central Committee calls on all work sectors to introduce a businesslike and enterprising style. This applies to each and every person. The Soviet people's creative and selfless labor, lofty conscientiousness, and clear organization of production are most important factors in the successful fulfillment of the targets of the current 5-year plan and the creation of the necessary groundwork for the future.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee went on to dwell on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and international socialist economic integration, a definite contribution to which is being made by the autonomous republic's working people.

Then, to the applause of those present, K.V. Rusakov attached the award to the city's banner.

The meeting was addressed by B.A. Matveyev, secretary of Voshkar-Ola CPSU Gorkom; G.A. Tomilov, fitter at the semiconductor instruments plant; V.F. Bolotnov, director of the vitamin plant; Doctor of Philological Sciences Professor L.P. Vasikova of Mari State University; Hero of the Soviet Union M.A. Zaretskikh, engineer at the instruments plant; G.A. Posibeyev, first secretary of Mari party obkom; and others. They expressed profound gratitude for the motherland's high award and assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that the working people of the city and the Autonomous Republic would devote all their strength, knowledge, and experience to the noble cause of communist creation.

A greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers was enthusiastically adopted.

MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES TASK FULFILLMENT

LD010306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Tasks of the Republican party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and preparing for the 27th congress were discussed on 31 May in Kishinev at a Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

In the report by Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and in speeches, it was emphasized that positive results had been achieved in the republic in implementing the party's agrarian policy and food program. At the same time, the reserves and possibilities present in the republic's economy are not being used to their full extent. The importance of an intransigent attitude to any manifestation of lack of organization, general strengthening of labor and executive discipline, and raising the responsibility of cadres was stressed at the plenum.

EXPEDITION RETURNS TO LENINGRAD FROM ARCTIC

LD031035 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 3 June 85

[Text] Leningrad June 3 TASS -- The Soviet high-latitude aerial expedition "North-37" has returned to Leningrad after spending the spring in the Arctic to study natural processes in the ocean and the atmosphere there in an area occupying ten million square kilometers. The detailed studies covered the entire polar region between the coasts of Europe, Asia, Greenland and North America.

Dr Boris Krutskikh, director of the Institute for Arctic and Antarctic Research, said the comprehensive studies of the Arctic Ocean and its seas are envisaged by a long-term national program codenamed Polex (Polar Experiment). It aims to work out and test the mathematical models of the weather and climate of the Arctic.

The expedition involved formidable difficulties and a certain measure of risk. The participating scientists, for example, made 250 landings on narrow frozen cracks between many-year-old drifting ice fields to take air and water temperatures and measure the speed of currents and water salinity at different depths, and there was the risk of possible sudden ruptures or movements of ice fields.

Over the three spring months, Krutskikh said, the expedition's aircraft and planes spent nearly 5,000 hours in the air, logging an aggregate of over one and a half million kilometers, which is equal to 40 flights around earth along the equator.

Apart from doing scientific work, the expedition fulfilled complex transportation operations to bring supplies to wintering parties, based at the permanent Soviet drifting stations "North Pole-260 and "North Pole-270, and replace them.

WORK ON PHOBOS RESEARCH PROJECT UNDER WAY

LD030728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 3 June 85

[Text] Work on the Phobos space project for the research of Mars and its satellite Phobos is being carried out in our country. Experts hope that the Soviet station to be launched in 3 years will photograph the mysterious satellite Phobos. Much controversey in the scientific world is connected with it. Some researchers have even put forward the intriguing hypothesis that it is a giant artificial satellite once created by a highly developed civilization. The new Soviet station will provide answers to many questions connected with Mars, the sun, and interplanetary space. Experts from socialist countries, as well as Austria, the FRG, France, Sweden, and the European Space Agency, will take part in the project.

BRIEFS

SOLAR ENERGY POWER STATION -- A power station working on solar energy is about to be commissioned in the Crimea. Tens of large mirrors will catch the sun's rays, whose energy will rotate the turbine. Although the capacity of the station is comparatively small, experts intend to use it to verify their ideas and calculations concerning the building of a series of major heliostations. The construction of such facilities -- 200,000 kilowatts each -- is feasible in Central Asia, where there is a lot of sunshine. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 2 June 85 LD]

TOLUBKO ADDRESSES ROCKET FORCES PARTY AKTIV

PM311559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 85 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel V. Subbotin report under the general heading "Party Aktiv Meetings"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the Strategic Rocket Forces commander in chief's Main Staff and directorates discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the tasks of party organizations to fittingly greet the 27th party congress.

The report by Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces, and the speeches by Colonel General P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate, and by Comrades Yu. Morsakov, V. Timofeyichev, K. Vorobyev, I. Kovalev, Yu. Proklov, and others drew special attention to the implementation of the party's guidelines for further boosting troops' vigilance and combat readiness. The results of the winter training period were fundamentally analyzed and avenues of party work were defined for increasing the responsibility of every Communist for the specific results of his work to fulfill the tasks set by the USSR Defense Ministry for 1985.

MILITARY EDUCATION CHIEF DIES SUDDENLY

PM311121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of Lieutenant General Ivan Aleksandrovich Lykov]

[Excerpts] Candiate of Technical Sciences Professor Lieutenant General Ivan Aleksandrovich Lykov, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Military Education Institutions Directorate, has died suddenly in the execution of official duties. He devoted all his conscious life to the selfless service of the motherland and the great cause of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1944.

I.A. Lykov was born in 1919 in the village of Zakharovo, Verkhovazhskiy Rayon, Vologda Oblast, to a peasant family.

V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, L.I. Litovtsev, V.N. Dutov, V.A. Goncharov, V.S. Nedelin, V.N. Abramov, O.U. Dolnikov, A.M. Kosov, I.N. Studenkin, I.Ya. Brayko, G.I. Obaturov, O.A. Losik, G.V. Sredin, A.I. Matveyev, Ye.S. Kolibernov, F.P. Tonkikh, Yu.M. Boshnyak, V.K. Strelnikov, L.M. Goncharov, N.M. Skomorokhov, V.V. Filippov, V.N. Ponikarovskiy, N.G. Popov, V.V. Myasnikov, K.N. Abramov, V.I. Meshcheryakov, N.G. Ivanov, A.G. Gaponenko, S.F. Golikov, A.S. Chelpakov, and A.I. Paliy.